The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,041—New Series | BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Single Copy .... As. 4.

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DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ " "
Third and succeeding......2¼ " "
In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion....................Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... " 2 8
Third do. .... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions " 0 2¼ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes are as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

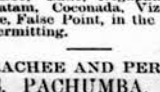
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th January, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling a Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 25th January, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 29th January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1881.

Through passages to Natal and Capetown can be booked by the Java.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

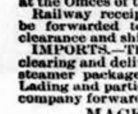
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd Jan., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 20th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	" 360	" 220		" 80	
Port Said	" 380	" 240		" 90	
Messina	" 500	" 340		" 140	
Naples	" 500	" 340		" 140	
Leghorn	" 500	" 340		" 140	
Genoa	" 500	" 340		" 140	
Marseilles	" 520	" 350		" 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	12th Feb
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	12th March
s.s. ROMANIA	————	3300	400	6th April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	30th do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. GALATEA	S. Puddicombe	2044	360	19th Feb
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	19th Mar
s.s. ITALIA	Thos. G. Knox	2245	424	13th April
s.s. ASSYRIA	J. Campbell	1623	424	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

CONSIGNEES of 8,885 bundles of HOOK-IRON, arrived per KHERSONESE from Liverpool, are hereby requested to apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at our office, and send off boats at once for their goods, failing which they will be landed at the expenses and risk of the concerned.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Capt. and Owners of the ship Khersonese.
Bombay, 24th January, 1881.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

This celebrated combination for LIVER COMPLAINT

Is prepared with the greatest care and uniformity by the undersigned. It is recommended as a safe and efficient remedy for all disorders arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th Jan
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th "
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th "
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th "
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th "
s. ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	17th "
— MALWA	2359	500	W. Thompson	24th "
s. DECCAN	3129	550	W. B. Andrews	31st "
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th "
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st "
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	28th Jan.
GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	11th Feb.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th "
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th January, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.



THE Steamer GEELONG will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 30th January, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th January, 1881. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.



THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

Vessels.	Captains.	1881.
s.s. MARS	F. Colombo,	5th Feb.
s.s. CALIPSO	B. Gelcich	12th "
s.s. TIMAVO		25th "
s.s. HUNGARIA	G. Doncich	5th Mar.
s.s. TEBE		25th "
s.s. URANO	N. Ucropina,	5th April.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

[illegible] Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GORAPDEVI, CALLED "DHAKJEE PURBHOO'S OART."

On MONDAY, the 31st day of January, 1881, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed by the liquidators of The Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction on the premises, 13 lots, viz, from A to M. For details vide *Bombay Gazette and Times of India*, dated respectively 24th and 25th instant. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Liquidators No. 1, Church Lane, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 26th January, 1881.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

COME AND SEE.

DON'T LOOSE SUCH A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SALE of very Superior and Choice Oleographs in Gilt Frames by the best Artists.

(Without Reserve.)

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 28th and 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes, including Despair of Petre, Immaculate Conception, Bay with many friends, Highland Lasses Crossing the Street, Blind Beggars, Coming from the Fair, Dignity and Impudence, Queen of Scotch, Tomb of Christ, Kings Pleasure, Christ the Invitation, Winter on the Rhine, View near Naples, The Scene in the Alps, In the Conservatory, Little Lovers, Mary Stuart, Sportman's Luck, Lock Loamond, Feeding Pigeons, Washing Dolly, Little Shrimper, Snow Balling and Catching Cold, Blowing Rattles, Do you Know him? Does he Love me? Sterling Bridge, Dumbarton Castle, In the Garden, The Queen, Hare Hunt, Death, Winter Bronze, Summer Bronze, Queen of Hearts, War and Peace, Off Yarmouth, Group of Cattle, Penyence, Missing Spectacles, Water-fall, Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer, Blackberry Gatherers, Sheep Shearing, First Hearing, Prince Arthur, Lattice and the Mask, Cottage Home, No more Bobby, Releigh first Pope, Constant Friends, Jump-up, Lake Scene in North Wales, Dorathia, Mary Stuart Cardoval, Queen Victoria, Loves Reverie, Russian Peasant Girl, Maddona, Italian Girl, Italian Boy, Amy Robsart, Beauty, Health, Expectation, Relish, and Disgust, After the Bath, Before the Bath, Before the Marriage, After the Marriage, Our Darling Baby, Lovers, Saracen Beauty, Justice, When shall our Knot be tied, Bird Nesting, &c., &c.

Paintings are now on view.
No Catalogues.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 26th January 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters ex Diogene—
HSS and Co. 100 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS IN THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort, a quantity of white and grey piece-goods such as white mulls, dorias, jacconets, tanjibs, grey dhotes, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters :—
ex "Emile de Girardin"
ENMHE—26 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
EHEM—150 do do.
EEMS—70 do do.

AUCTION SALE OF THE YACHT "ALBATROS."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m.

The Yacht "Albatros," 24½ tons, schooner rigged, length 51 feet, beam 10 feet 9 inches, with all her sails, rigging, and gear complete, having a large cabin and other accommodations.

There are two jolly boats, one quite new with gear complete, also a tony.

The Yacht is lying of the Mazagon Bunder, where it can be seen on application to Captain W. Newell, P. and O. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARQUE ZEPHYR.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the barque Zephyr, of 395 tons registered, coppered and copper-fastened in 1880 with all her masts, sails, yards, boats, anchors, chains, riggings, &c., &c., as she now lies off Custom Bunder.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
10 Cases Colored Prints.
5 " White Doria and Gauze.
1 " Colored Lappets.
1 " Bedford Cord.
1 " Turkey Red Satin with border.
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
On account of the underwriters :—
Out of M S—915—A few dozen damaged socks and drawers, ex Clan Fraser.
AH—79-91—3 cases damaged green tea.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 26th January, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISED RATES FOR GRAIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REVISED RATES for grain, myrabollams, and the common seeds and other articles which are charged at the Grain Rates, when booked locally between Stations of this Railway, which are advertised to commence on MONDAY next, the twenty-fourth instant, will not be brought into force until MONDAY, the seventh of February, 1881, or until further notice.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. { Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY,
TOM TAYLOR'S POPULAR DRAMA,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
FOR THE LAST TIME.

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p. m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

FOR LONDON.



THE Steam-ship STRATHMORE, 2,138 Tons, will SAIL for London about 5th February. Has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Fare, Rs. 450.

Apply to Captain Rowell, on board, or to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CLAN LAMONT, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are requested to send their Bills of Lading for our counter signature, and take delivery of their goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th January, 1881.

S. S. SESTOS, CAPTAIN R. TILMOUTH, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above steamer are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. No claims of any kind will be paid without bearing Captain's counter-signature.

McCULLOCH, BATES and Co., Agents, S. S. Sestos.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CORIOLANUS, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our office for counter-signature to pay freight and take delivery of their goods, failing which the cargo will be landed at consignees risk and expense. No claims will be entertained, unless duly certified by the Captain before departure of the ship.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents for Capt. Cawsie.
Bombay, 24th January, 1881.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 2nd proximo for the supply of 700 tons best quality Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK TIMBER.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay General Offices, 25th January, 1881.

TO BE LET.—An upper-storied BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, opposite the Army Clothing Office, rent moderate.

A Stable of five stalls in Tamarind Lane: for one horse and 1 carriage, Rs. 10, for one month and with one month's previous notice; if six months certain, Rs. 9 per month; if 12 months certain, Rs. 8 per month. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & CO., House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be HELD here at 3 o'clock p.m. THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY.)

H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th January, 1881.

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES.

THE Undersigned have just imported a considerable parcel of the above very fine HONEYCOMB SPONGES, suitable for every possible requirement, and of every variety of size. They invite an inspection, the prices being much below anything hitherto seen in the Trade.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CORIOLANUS, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our office for counter-signature, to pay freight and take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents for Captain Cawsie.
Bombay, 25th January, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
2, BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Telegrams transmitted to and from England at greatly reduced cost.

Home and other Remittances effected at once by telegraphic advice.

Bills, Drafts, &c., cashed or sent for collection.

Current Accounts opened.

Pay, Pensions, &c., drawn and paid without charge.

Interest on deposits made in India remitted home at 2s. per rupee.

Goods, stores, wines, &c., supplied from stock in India at current prices, or from Home at wholesale prices, direct from the manufacturers.

Passages to all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Packages of any size or shape shipped to England and elsewhere at lowest rates of freight.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency business conducted.

Particulars on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES of which Letters of Administration have been GRANTED to the Administrator General and of estates which have come under his charge.

Brereton Samuel Marie, late Surgeon on the Bengal Medical Establishment and Agency Surgeon, Bagdad.

Cope John Albert, late Engineer, Wests Press Company, Limited.

Cruickshank Mary Sophia, late of Ahmedabad, European Inhabitant.

Morrison George Edward Rowley, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

Page James, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, employed at H. M.'s. Mint.

Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Nilamwalla, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.

Pringle Adam, late an Assistant Apothecary, Medical Department, Kurrachee.

Simpson John, late Surgeon Major in Medical charge of the 23rd Bombay N. L. I.

Stork Peter Wilhelm, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway.

Worthy Frederick Pratt, late Major, Bengal Staff Corps.

Young Hendrick William, late an Engine-Driver, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

N. B.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. No claims will be recognized that are sent in after the expiration of six months from the date of this notice.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator-General.
Bombay, Administrator-General's Office, 25th Jan., 1881.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
India in 1880. By Sir Richard Temple...	10	0
Swinburne's New Work: Studies in Song	4	8
Tramp Abroad. By Mark Twain ...	4	12
Haye's Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners. New Edition, 1881	6	12
Legatt's Laws of Bills of Lading ...	13	4
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times. 4 vols ...	30	0
Rhoda Broughton's New Novel: Second Thoughts ...	3	12
Braithwaite's Retrospects of Medicine. Vol. July to December, 1880... ..	4	4
Whittaker's Almanac 1881	0	12
Tennyson's New Work: Ballads and other Poems ...	3	4
Grove's Dictionary of Music for Musicians. 2 vols. ...	26	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

THE "FOR INDIA" BRAND.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.) have the honour to announce that they have been appointed

AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR
Messrs. F. GIESLER and COMPANY,

And that they are now in a position to supply their

CHAMPAGNE

to the Trade, Clubs, Messes, and Co-operative Societies on very advantageous terms.

Messrs. Giesler's reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & COMPANY have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing this brand more prominently to the notice of wine consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Giesler's "for India," their finest brand
Qts. per doz. Cash Rs. 50-0
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FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE LET in Meadow Street with immediate possession. Ample room for three Gentlemen. Apply "M and B.," care of this paper.

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A FRESH SUPPLY just arrived per Urano of A Drehers Vienna BEER from the Klein Schwechat Brewery (not Trieste Brewery) in full size bottles. Orders registered by BELL, BRANDENBURG and Co., Sole Agents.

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TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—For sale "Gelatino-Bromide of Silver" Plates, working about twenty times quicker than the best wet plate; guaranteed to be excellent for India. Apply to JOHN BLEES, Photographer, Jabbulpur.

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NOTICES.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MHOW, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE above Church will be OPENED for Divine Service on SABBATH, the 30th instant. A collection will be taken at the evening service in aid of the building fund.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEY, Bengal Embroiderry Merchant, respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and outstations, that he has just received a choice selection of Embroidery Crewel Silk Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, Crewel Wool, Silks, Paper Patterns and Crash; also best Indian work, Beedie work Trimmings, Benares Toys, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sun-hats, &c., &c.

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F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1881.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES AND TROOPERS

PER S. S. COCONADA FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and fifth batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., wellworth seeing. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

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SATARA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 3,335, dated 2nd December, 1879, published at page 912 of the *Government Gazette* of the 4th December, 1879, on the subject of the SATARA WATER WORKS LOAN FOR Rs. 3,00,000, the undersigned hereby invites SEALED TENDERS for the FIRST INSTALMENT of the LOAN, namely, for the sum of Rs. 1,00,000.

Repayment of the Loan will be secured by the Municipal Revenues of the Town of Satara.

The Loan is to bear interest at such rates (not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum) as may be tendered for, and is to be repaid by consecutive half-yearly instalments of Rs. 11,500 each, inclusive of interest.

Forms of Tender and further Particulars can be obtained, free of charge, from the undersigned or from Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned at Satara up to 5 p. m. of the 31st day of January next. No tenders below par, or made at a higher rate of interest than 7 per cent., will be considered. The undersigned does not bind the Municipal Commissioners of Satara to accept the lowest or any tender.

Notification of accepted tenders will be made on or before the 10th day of February following. No notification will be made to persons whose tenders are not accepted.

The sanction of the Governor-General in Council has been duly accorded to the raising of the Loan.

T. H. STEWART,
Collector and President, Satara Municipality.
Collector's Office, Satara, 20th day of December, 1880.

BOMBAY RACES, 1881.

THE following are the RATES which will be charged for Tickets of Admission to the Enclosure during the Meeting :—

To Subscribers.

Voluntary Subscribers of Rs. 50 and upwards will receive on application a Free Ticket of Admission to the Paddock, Ring and Carriage-enclosure for the Season.

Voluntary Subscribers of Rs. 15 and upwards will be charged as under :—
Carriage-enclosure .. .. ..Rs. 15 } Season.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. " 10 }
Carriage-enclosure .. .. .. " 5 } Daily.
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Each subscriber will be entitled to receive only one of the above Tickets.

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Carriage-enclosure .. .. ..Rs. 30 } Season.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. " 20 }
Carriage-enclosure .. .. .. " 10 } Daily.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. " 6 }

The Season Tickets can be obtained from the undersigned before the day of the Races only. The Daily Tickets will be issued at the Course. No one will be allowed on the Course in front of the Stewards' Stand or in any of the Enclosures without a Ticket.

Tickets Not Transferable.

Early application should be made for places in the Carriage-enclosure, and names will be registered as received.

PIERCY BENN, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 20th January, 1881.

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Soft Calf Walking Oxford Shoes, to tie in front, lined with White Kid ...	11	8
Soft Patent-Leather Oxford Shoes, suitable for walking, or evening wear	11	8
The New Court Shoe, or Dancing Pump, with very thin soles, and soft Patent-Leather uppers, for wearing with Silk Socks ...	14	0
Calf Walking Boots, with Elastic sides and Plain Military Fronts ...	15	0
Patent-Leather Boots, with Elastic sides and plain Military Fronts ...	15	0
Racquet or Lawn Tennis Shoes, with Rubber Soles, either plain or Fluted, and Leather Facings		
In White or Brown canvas, with extra stout Rubber Soles ...	12	8
In Brown Canvas with ordinary Rubber Soles ...	8	8
White Canvas Shoes, with Leather Soles, for deck wear ...	7	8

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1881.

THERE is apparently no movement in the London Money Market to notice, and Stocks at home remain with very little change. Consols are still quoted 98⅝, and French Rentes at 120¼. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan has receded from 102½ to 102, and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper is ¼ lower at 88¼, while 4 per cent. is unchanged at 81¼.

Metals continue unaltered in value, and in the General Produce markets there is practically no change to notice. Wheat is dull and slightly easier.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is reported quiet but steady, and private advices give no quotable change in values.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, the day's sales being 10,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Spot prices show a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid.-Uplands, Omras, and Comptas ; and Reuter quotes a sale of Good Omras to arrive, January-February shipment, via Canal, at 5⅝d. per lb., equivalent to about Rs. 211 per candy here, without commission.

From New York we have at last received news. The price of ready Mid.-Uplands remains unaltered at 11 13-16 cents. but April shipment has advanced from 12·08 to 12·19 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports now give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Week's receipts	139,000	166,000	150,000
,, exports to U. K.	76,000	55,000	85,000
,, ,, to Continent	49,000	41,000	75,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,824,400	3,606,600	3,084,500
,, Exports to U. K.	1,455,500	1,313,000	1,046,700
,, ,, to Continent	886,300	682,800	785,000
,, Stock in the Ports	893,000	943,000	813,000
Three days' Receipts	42,000	53,000	59,000

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver from London comes ⅛d. per oz lower at 51⅞d., and Calcutta advices being also the turn quieter, our market to-day has shown a distinct tendency in favour of sellers, and although we are unable to quote any distinct decline, there can be no doubt that bills could be placed on better terms. There are, however, very few private bills offering, and it seems very evident that exporters have made up their minds to cover previous contracts before selling afresh, unless they can do so considerably under present rates. We quote to-day for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 17-32d.	per Re.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7½d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents.	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Francs.	3 ,, ,,	2f. 00½c.	

On Calcutta the demand rate continues at ⅛ per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day, owing to the continued weaker accounts from home, has undergone a further drop of 3-16 to ¼ per cent, but at the decline a slightly steadier feeling has again set in, and a fair business has been done. Closing quotations are :—Fours, Rs. 99 13-16 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 108[illegible]

[illegible] no great extent of business doing. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 736¼. Nationals are Re. 1 higher at Rs. 109. Land Companies are unaltered, and in Press Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussils, which now stand at Rs. 375. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are somewhat irregular, but, as a general rule, rates are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share easier.

COTTON is firmer owing to the light receipts, and the slight advance in futures advised from New York. Sellers have been pretty firm in holding for an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and where business has been done the rise has had to be paid. Buyers, however, have not been particularly keen, and the total business reported does not exceed 2,000 bales, including both native and European. We quote closing prices :—

Good Hingunghaut, Ready	Rs. 231	per Candy.
,, Omra, February	,, 219	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,, 209	,,
G. F. ,,	,, 200	,,
Good Broach, March	,, 238	,,
,, Dhollera, April	,, 217	,,

SEEDS and WHEAT continue firm at unchanged values.

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and the ready rate for Liverpool has now receded to 35s., with comparatively little doing at that. For the Mediterranean rates are also easier, and a good many re-lets are in the market for early shipment. For April-May loading steamers, however, owners at home are still holding out for 40s. per ton, open charter.

PIECEGOODS have been somewhat quieter to-day. Both from first hands and the bazaar the enquiry has been less active [illegible] prices are not lower, yesterday's top rates have only been obtained for small quantities, and with difficulty.

COALS are quiet owing to the arrival of several cargoes originally sold to speculators and now being offered for re-sale. For distant delivery, however, there are still buyers, but no sellers, at the low rates current.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	736¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	790
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	134
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¼	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	109
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	286

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	590
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	..	950
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100		107
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	565
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,375
Do. 2nd issue or Preferential Shares	539	..	500	..	275
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	635
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	775
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	870
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	587½
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	140
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,120
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	775
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,155
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,015
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	965
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	570
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,590
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,370
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	220
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,210
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,065
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,150
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	760
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	375
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	1,015
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,060
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	1,015
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	875
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	500	..	640

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,100
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	432½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	60
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	925
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	21	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	00	1,120
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,925
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	445
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	435
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	375
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	135
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,250
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	150	1,000	all	50	530

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Rochdale, 961 tons, Captain W. W. Hick, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE steamer Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain J. B. Robson, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE barque Diogenes, 275 tons, Captain A. Brunan, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 142 deck passengers.

THE steamer Corinth, 1,659 tons, Captain John Holloway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (25th Dec.) with a cargo of 2,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Virent, 1,126 tons, Captain Robert Eggleton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (16th Dec.) with a cargo of 1,636 tons coals. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Cruickshank, Mr. Geoghegan, Miss Geoghegan, Miss Geo. Richardson, Mr. P. Rayne, Mr. R. Nillo, and 144 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Vety. Surg. S. Gillespie, Mrs. J. M. Viegas, Mr. Monement, Sergt. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Ramchund, and 50 deck.

THE ship Cariolanus, 1,046 tons, Captain T. Cawse, which arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from London (15th September), brought the following cargo :—30 cases perfumery, 32 packages piece-goods, 1,300 cases brandy, 75 cases empty bottles, 26,841 bars and 1400 bundles iron, 67 packages papers, 25 packages glass chimneys, 5 cases carriages, 1,600 plates spelter, 402 bundles tubes, 22 cases tin plates, 410 packages coal tar, 229 packages coal pitch, 125 kegs nails, 125 casks beer, 1,023 cases window glass, 210 cases matches, 500 packages steel, 1,479 packages wine and spirit, 196 drums oil, 20 cases plate glass, 185 cases slate pencils, 50 cases slates, 13 cases glass, 137 cases provisions, 381 cases oilmanstores, 122 packages earthenware, 369 packages glassware, 2,000 bundles iron hoops, 165 packages vinegar, 153 packages paint, and 1,682 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer Sestos, 784 tons, Captain R. Tilmouth, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (18th Dec.), with Mr. G. M. Castles as a passenger, and the following cargo :—20 boxes brandy, 434 packages wine, 361 cassks beer, 373 cases oilmanstores, 11,856 plates spelter. 250 cases matches, 364 packages paints, 277 packages paper, 16 cases cochineal, 74 packages glassware, 13 packages earthenware, 250 kegs redlead, 45 bundles steel, 224 cases window glass, 171 cases provisions, 25 cases needles, 465 drums oil, 49 bundles iron hoops, 12 cases brass, 3 bundles and 5 sheets copper, 1,500 barrels cement, 40 cases salamoniac, 34 packages wine and spirit, 5 pakages piece-goods, 319 kegs nails, 35 cases medicine, 64 bundles buckets, 30 cases slate pencils, 24 cases whisky, 15 cases glass, 108 cases fruits, 510 cases candles, 45 cases tin plates, 31 casks tallow, 51 cases soap, 1,380 bundles and 1,044 bars iorn, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Arrow (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Jan. 23.
	Euphrates (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Jan. 22.
	Urano (s)	Meropim	Trieste, Jan. 1.
	Corinth (s)	Holloway	Newcastle, Dec. 25.
	Virent (s)	Eggleton	Newcastle, Dec. 16.
	Sestos (s)	Tilmouth	London, Dec. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Rochdale (s)	Hick	Elephant Point.
	Pachamba (s)	Britten	Bussorah.
	H. M. S. Jumna	Church	England.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Sheikh, Robson, to Antwerp.
Barque Diogenes, Brunnan, to Mauritius.

The following vessels ware entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sestos, to Marseilles.
Steamer Urano, to Hongkong.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14 Philomel, H. M. S. Berners, from Muccala.
Jan. 3 Tom Morton, ss, Raison, from Cardiff.
6 Coniston, ss, Dinsdale, from Cardiff.
6 Dagmar, I. G. S. Cuthbert, from Mucall.
9 Harsley, ss, Rooke, from Cardiff.
9 Dupleuix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
10 Geelong, ss, Atkinson, from Bombay.
11 Hamsteel, ss, Mackie, from Cardiff.
11 Oakdale, ss, Colburn, from London.
12 Indus, ss, Shallard, from London.
12 Surat, ss, Breeze, from Venice.
13 Assyria, ss, Campbell, from Bombay.
13 Vorwaerts, ss, Marusig, from Bombay.
13 Delcomyn, ss, Ilberg, from London.
13 Inchclutha, ss, Lightbody, from Bombay.
14 Ancona, ss, Stead, from Bombay.
14 Castinalo, ss, Kenteria, from Greenock.
14 Espinalo, ss, from Greenock.
14 Strathmore, ss, Rowell, from Jeddah.
14 Bisson F. M. W. ss, from Mayotte.
14 Crimdon, ss, Breconbury, from Cardiff.
15 Malabar, ss, Lonero, from Caddah.
15 City of Carthage, ss, Cack, from Calcutta.
15 Leon XIII, ss, Larinaga, from Liverpool.
15 Drag F. M. W., ss, Muir, from Toulon.
16 Medea, ss, Carlovich, from Calcutta.
16 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthberk, from Muccalla.
16 Straitherly, ss, Fenwick, from Cardiff.
16 Urano, ss, Galevich, from Trieste.
16 Calipson, ss, Withers, from Trieste.
17 Dorunda, ss, Withers, from Calcutta.
18 John Pender, ss, Perkin, from Suez.

DEPARTURES.

11 Dagmar I G, S. Cuthbert, to Mucalla.
11 Hamsteel, ss, Mackie, to Singapore.
12 Tom Morton, ss, Raison, to Jeddah.
12 Geelong, ss, Atkinson, to Bombay.
12 Oakdale, ss, Coburn, to Kurrachee.
12 Indus, ss, Shallard, to Calcutta.
12 Surat, ss, Breeze, to Bombay.
13 Assyria, ss, Campbell, to Genoa.
13 Vorwaerts, ss, Marusing, to Trieste.
13 Delcomyn, ss, Ilberg, to London.
14 Coniston, ss, Dinsdale, to Jeddah.
14 Inchclutha, ss, Lightbody, to London.
14 Ancona, ss, Stead, to Southampton.
14 Espinalo, ss, to Manilla.
14 Strathmore, ss, Rowell, to Bombay.
15 Malabar, ss, Lonero, to Calcutta.
15 City of Carthage, ss, Cack, to London.
15 Leon XIII, ss, Larinaga, to Manilla.
16 Bisson F. M. W., ss, to Toulon.
16 Medea, ss, Carlovich, to Trieste.
16 Adia, Adamson, ss, to Kurrachee.
17 Urano, ss, Galevich, to Bombay.
17 Calipso, ss, Withers, to Bombay.
17 Dorunda, ss, Withers, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Philomel H M, ss, Berners, from Muccala.
Dupleuix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Crimdon, ss, Breconbury, from Cardiff.
Drag F. M. W. ss, Muir, from Toulon.
Dagmar I. G., ss, Cuthberk, from Muccala.
Straitherly, ss, Fonwick, from Cardiff.
John Pender, ss, Perkin, from Suez.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Linhope (s)—52 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass ; 3 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 220 bales, [illegible]jee ; 52 bales cotton, Goolabroy Hurdayall.

Speke Hall (s)—65 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 1,400 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 6 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

Lizzie English (s)—26 bales cotton, Dewjee Jevat ; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon, and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 35 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum ; 25 bales wool, Naranjee Mooljee ; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 400 cwts myrabolams, Mahomed Abba ; 360 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee ; 300 cwts myrabolams, Damoder Kessowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Fraser (s)—9 bales hides. Remonbhoy Russoolbhoy : 280 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayal.

Teviot (s)—110 cases olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 106 cwts colombo roots, Ruttonjee Manockjee ; 117 cwts chillas, Canjee Rowjee ; 3 bales skins, Thomas H. Moore and Co ; 10 pots rosa oil, H. Mahomed Ebram and M. Jaffer.

Strathmore (s)—1,000 cwts bones, and 2,000 cwts myrabolams, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,008 cwts wheat, and 24 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 8 bales hides, Pestonjee Edulje ; 174 packages coffee and 313 packages cinchona, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 120 cwts horns, Bhanjee Peerbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh (s)—3,500 cwts wheat, Volkart, Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sumatra (s)—230 cwts coffee, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—300 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Harworth (s)—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Sumatra (s)—50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—19 bales raw silk, R. C. Patell ; 200 cwts horns, F. Sanquet and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Halo (s)—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Border Chieftain (s)—100 bales cotton and 800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 1,000½ cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa (s)—100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s)—10 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—225 cwts raisins and 85 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 80 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza ; 15 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee ; 61 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias, 23 bales twist, M. S. Gubhay and Co ; 45 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 38 cases broken glass and 60 cwts lead, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 101 packages drugs, Vunmaly Jewar ; 10 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza ; 25 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee ; 48 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

Kashgar (s)—18¼ cwts bysabole, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 6 chests silk, Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 22 cwts sandalwood, P. F. Talatee ; 17 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 67 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 20 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Urano (s)—225 cwts raisins, Habibbhoy Goolamhoosein.

Kashgar (s)—100 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 128 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 135 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 55 chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24TH JANUARY 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·991
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·6
Dew Point	61·8
Relative humidity of Air	·575
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·2
General Direction of Wind*	N, NNE, NE, NNE, N, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	245.

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Robinson, Lieut., 1st Goorkhas, on leave, from Kurrachee.

JANUARY 23rd.

Mercer, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Boulderson, Major, 15th Madras N. I., on sick leave, from Bangalore.

JANUARY 24th.

Cartwright, Sub-Inspector, Army Educ. Dept., on duty, from Poona.
Mignon, Lieut.-Col., Dy. Judge. Adv., on duty, from Poona.
Call, Capt., R. E., on duty, from England.
Gurdon, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Boddam, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Tanner, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from England.
Gough, Col., 12th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Burne, 2nd Lieut., 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Neill, Capt. C. I. Horse, on duty, from Saugor.
Fooner, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Lucknow.
Pym, Lieut., 29th Regt., on duty, from Deesa.

M. DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25th.

Day, Surg., on duty, to Lucknow.
Mercer, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Nusseerabad.
Hallen, Ins. Vet. Surg., on duty, to Pachmaree.
Devicha, Surg., on duty, to Madras.
Call, Capt. R. E., on duty, to Jubbulpoor.
Gillespie, Vet. Surg., on duty. to Kurrachee.
Gurdon, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Wylly, Capt., 8th Madras N. I., to rejoin, to Saugor.
Tanner, Lieut., R. E., to join, to Roorkee.
Gough, Captain, 12th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, to Jhelum.
Fordyce, Lieut., 8th Bombay, N. I., to rejoin, to Quetta.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 25th January, 1881.

1. The Assistant Adjutant-General for musketry will inspect the rifles of the Corps on Saturday evening next, the 29th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Town Hall. All members are requested to attend. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn at this parade.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT.
Capt. and Acting Adjt. B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 22.)

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

H. M.'s Secy. of State for India has permitted the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, a Sr. Chap. on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt., to retire from the service.

Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Asst. Consvr. of Forests of the 3rd Grade, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Asst. Consvrs., from 30th Dec. 1880.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C., from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—

Sub-Lieut. Alan Coddington Batten, 34th Foot, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavy., Punjab Frontier Force, 5th Nov., 1877.

Sub-Lieut. Batten will rank as Lieut. from 10th Sept., 1875, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The services of Lieut. G. A. Gott, Royal Marine Light Infy., a candidate for the Indian S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, in view to his appointment to the S. C. of that Presidency, from the date of his arrival in India.

Commissariat Department.—Col. M. J. Brander, Asst. Comsy.-Genl,. 1st Class, and offg. Depy. Comsy.-Genl., to be Depy. Comsy.-Genl ; Col. H. A. Taylor, Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 2nd Class, to be Asst.Commy.-Genl., 1st Class ; Maj. J. B. Smith, Depy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 1st Class, and Offg. Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 1st Class, to be Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 2nd Class ; Maj. N. F. Parker, Depy.-Asst. Commy.-Genl., 2nd Class, and Offg. Depy Asst. Comsy.-Genl. 1st Class, to be Depy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 1st Class, ; Maj. F. H. Thomas, Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 1st Class, and Offg. Depy.-Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 1st Class, to be Depy.-Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 2nd Class ; and Captain R. J. H. Wyllie, Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 2nd Class, and Offg. Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 1st Class, to be Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 1st Class, with effect from the 15th Dec., 1880, vice Col. G. R. Roberts, retired.

Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Maj. F. Lance, Squdn. Comdr. and 2nd-in-Command, to be Comdt, vice Col. T. G. Kennedy, C. B., appointed Comdt, Punjab Frontier Force.

Maj. J. H. Broome, Sqdn. Comdr., to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Maj. Lance.

Maj. J. R. Campbell, Sqdn. Officer, to be Sqdn. Comdr., vice Maj. Broome.

Lieut A. C. Batten, Offig. Sqdn. Officer, to be Sqdn. Officer, vice Maj. Campbell.

Lieut. M. H. S. Grover, Madras S. C., Wing Officer 21st Regt. of Madras N. I., to officiate as Sqdn. Officer during the period Lieut. Batten may officiate as Adjt., 5th Punjab Cavy., or until further orders.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut. A. C. Batten, Sqdn. Officer 2nd Punjab Cav. to Officiate as Sqdg. Officer and Adjt., during the absence on furlough of Lieut. C. F. Gambier, or until further orders.

No. 5 Garrison Battery.—Lieut. R. A. C. King, R. A., is confirmed in the appointment of Comdt.

Hyderabad Contingent—No. 1. Field Battery.—Lieut. W. A. Urquhart, R. A. Subaltern, No. 2. Field Battery to be Subaltern, vice Lieut. R. J. Bevan, R. A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

No. 2 Field Battery.—Lieut. R. H. Mahon, R. A., to be Subaltern, vice Lieut. Urquhart.

No. 4 Field Battery.—Lieut. [illegible] R. A., to officiate as Subaltern, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. A. P. Penton, R. A., or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut.-Col. W. Campbell, Infy., (p. a.) for 2 years.
Maj. H. Thompson, S. C., Asst. Adjt.-Genl. on the establishment, (p. a.) for 2 years.
Maj. A. D. Campbell, S. C., (p. a.) for 2 years.
Maj. C. St. J. B. Barnett, S. C., Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regt. (Ligt Infy.), (p. a.) for 1 year and 122 days.
Maj. C. J. Farquharson, S. C., (m. c.)
Lieut. J. A. C. Wedderburn, S. C. Wing Officer and Qrmr., 3rd Punjab Infy., Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year.
Lieut. R. A. C. King, R. A., Commandant, No. 5 Garrison Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year.
Surgn-Major J. H. Loch, M. D., (p. a.) for 1 year and 243 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut. Col. J. Upperton, S. C., 135 days, private affairs.

Lieut. C. E. Pollock, S. C., 6 months medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor P. Wallace Comst. Dept., 6 months, medical certificate.

Maj. H. M. Mackenzie, R. A., Supdt., Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) for 6th Aug. 1880, in extension of privilege leave,

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Govt. of India, H. M.'s Govt. has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, from the date specified :—

Col. Edward Winterton Dun., Mad. S. C.

Bgde, from [illegible], B. S. C., to command the Khyber [illegible] Gough, C.B., V.C., [illegible] 1881, vice Bgdr-Genl. C. [illegible]

While so employed, Col. [illegible] will have the rank of Bgdr-Genl. of the 2nd class.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. R. B. Mellor, to be a 3rd Grade Officer in H. M.'s Indian Marine, on probation from 13th Jan., 1881.

Mr. E. J. Monkhouse, to be a 4th Grade Officer in H. M.'s Indian Marine, on probation, from 13th Jan., 1881.

Mr. W. Beaumont, to be a 4th Grade Officer in H. M.'s Indian Marine, on probation, from 13th Jan., 1881.

Mr. C. T. Scott, 3rd Grade Officer, and Offg 2nd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer, from 5th Jan., 1881.

Mr. W. H. Crozier, 3rd Grade Officer, and Offg 2nd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer, from 5th Jan., 1881.

Mr. W. Chandler, 3rd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer, from 5th Jan., 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. R. A. Wahab, R.E., is appointed to the P. W. D., as an Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, and posted to the Mily. Works Branch.

Lieut A. H. Mason, R E, is appointed to the P. W. D as an Asst. Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Mily Works Branch.

Lieut E. C. Stanton, RE, is appointed to the P. W. D. as Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal in the same Branch :—

Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Ex. Engr, 4th Grade.
Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the P. W. D. Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at at the disposal of the Mily Dept :—

Maj E. N. Peters, RE, Ex. Engr, 2nd Grade.
Lieut J. Neville, RE, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.
Lieut S. A. E. Hickson, RE, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. Von Ahn, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from Central India to British Burmah.

Capt G. F. O. Boughey, Ex. Engr, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Manager and Engr-in-Chief of His Highness the Nizam's Railway.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,

BEING A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

FORTY PAGES, PRICE SIXPENCE.

WHEN, immediately after Mr. Gladstone's return to office, an arrangement was made by which the PALL MALL GAZETTE was to give up all its old opinions and take to new ones, there was no choice for its Editor, or for the Writers who had created and maintained its reputation but to abandon the paper. This they did accordingly; but only to come together again, within the space of four weeks, under the flag of the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE. The new paper thus named leapt at once into a great success; and now, in response to many inquiries from India, from America, and from British Colonists in various parts of the world, a Weekly Edition is printed under the title of

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.

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DORSET STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION, TUESDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1881.

VISITORS' TICKETS will be READY for distribution on FRIDAY, the 28th. Application should be made to the undersigned, and it is particularly requested that the names and address be legibly given.

P. PETERSON, M. A., University Registrar.

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(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
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NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

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A GENERAL MEETING of the committee of the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND, to be presided over by H. E. the Governor, will be held in the Secretariat on THURSDAY, the 27th of January, 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m.

T. S. WEIR, DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 24th January, 1881.

BUSINESS.

I.—Statement of accounts submitted by the Honorary Secretaries.

II.—Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Patriotic Fund, dated the 10th of January, 1881, in reply to a letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Military Relief Fund, inquiring the amount subscribed to the Patriotic Fund, the number of persons to be relieved, and the scale of relief determined on.

III.—Letter from the Honorary Secretaries stating that they have placed Rs. 500 at the disposed of Colonel H. S. Anderson, 1st Regiment Grenadiers, for the relief of widows of soldiers of that regiment who have fallen in the Afghan war. A statement of the expenditure of the above sum will hereafter be submitted by Colonel H. S. Anderson to the Secretaries.

IV.—Further consideration of the question referred from the Sub-committee in regard to distribution and application of Funds, namely, whether the Bombay Military Relief Fund shall be amalgamated with the Patriotic Fund, Bengal, and also whether the families of European Officers and Native Camp-followers shall come within the scope of relief.

And such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FERNANDES—January 25th, at Kalbadavie, Rosie, the wife of Mr. John Fernandes, Type Founder, Government Central Press, aged 27. The funeral will arrive at the Cemetery at 5 p.m., to-day, the 26th. All friends are kindly invited to attend.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

PERREN—At Lahore, of bronchitis and pneumonia, James Henry, child of John and Susie Perren, aged one year and fifteen days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1881.

As it is highly probable that the whole question of recruiting for the Bombay army will very shortly come before the authorities, the present is a good opportunity to glance at the races of which that army is now composed, and very briefly to lay before our readers the leading characteristics of each class. It is not a matter on which we shall attempt to offer a decisive opinion, because it is one as to which military men greatly differ. But we think we can show conclusively that it is a great mistake to imagine there is any diminution in the fighting power of those tribes from among whom the army of this presidency draws its recruits. Let us begin with the Mahrattas, who have formed the bulk of our Bombay army ever since it was first called into existence. Of course it will be at once conceded that the quiet, easy-going Mahratta soldier to be met with to-day in all our native regiments is a very different being from his reckless, dare-devil ancestor who followed Sivajee in his raids against the hated Moguls. The Mahratta soldier of two h[illegible] matchlock, years ago, with hi[illegible] ideal of the warrior-robber, who was the bea[illegible] that he might plunder, and plundered that he might hoard. He carried his life in his hand, and was equally happy when he was engaging in the desperate enterprise of storming the almost inaccessible fortress of Singurh on a dark night, or assisting to massacre and plunder the Bejapoor army after Sivajee had treacherously slain its leader, the soldierlike but over-credulous Afzool Khan. Sivajee's cavalry was of two kinds—sillidars, who found their own horses, and bargeers, who were mounted by the State. Sivajee's "crack regiments," to use the modern phrase, were composed of Mawullees, as the inhabitants of the mountain-valleys of the Konkan were called. These were the picked soldiers who did all the hard fighting of an expedition : who manned the forlorn hopes, and carried out the desperate hazards of their daring master. Sir Henry Lawrence, who may be quoted as an independent and impartial judge, thus sums up the leading characteristics of the Mahratta soldiery. "Horse and foot of all ranks," he wrote in an essay on Mahratta history contributed to the *Calcutta Review*, "were hardy, active, and abstemious. Camp equipage was unknown among them ; a single blanket in addition to their light, coarse vestments completed their wardrobe, and a small bag of parched grain sufficed for their commissariat supplies. Thus furnished, the infantry would for days and days thread the defiles and jungles of their wild country, and by paths known only to themselves appear where least expected ; while the cavalry, supplied with small saddle-bags to hold such grain or plunder as they might pick up, swept the country at the rate of fifty, sixty, and even eighty miles within twenty-four hours." An army composed such as this can go anywhere and do anything, and it is no wonder that these brave and hardy mountaineers of the Konkan were soon thundering at the gates of Delhi. We cannot forbear quoting one more very brief extract from Sir Henry Lawrence's most interesting essay. It should be borne in mind by those who are inclined to compare the Mahrattas of a bygone time with their descendants of to-day. "The grand secret of Mahratta hardihood," says Sir Henry, "was that chiefs and officers shared equally in the privations of the men. A picture was once taken of the Peishwa Bajee Rao by order of his enemy, the great Nizam-ul-Mulk, as he chewed his dinner of parched grain, sitting on his horse with all his baggage under him, and his long Mahratta spear stuck in the ground by his side while he thus took his repast."

We have dwelt at some length on the fighting qualities of the Mahrattas, because it is the descendants of these warriors of Sivajee who now flock to the British standard and form the bulk of our Bombay army. It will hardly be advanced as a serious argument that barely more than half-a-century of peace has sufficed to destroy the martial spirit of a people such as this. Though the present century was very young when the English crushed the power of the Mahrattas as a nation, yet there are still a few officers in the Bombay army who can remember the war in the Southern Mahratta country in 1844, which Outram carried through with so much vigour and dash. In November of that year a party of Mahrattas waylaid and surprised the Resident of Kolhapur, who was then Colonel Ovans, and carried him off a prisoner to Panulla, which place, with the adjacent fortress of Powngurh, was taken by storm by a force composed of Bombay and Madras troops. But this may be taken as an isolated and expiring effort on the part of the Mahrattas ; and a new and peaceful generation has taken the place of the men who fought against us in times fast becoming historic. What kind of men have we to deal with to-day, and how far do they answer our purpose in becoming loyal, brave soldiers ? Or to put the question in another form, since half the sepoys in the Bombay army are Mahrattas, are they made of the right stuff to form the backbone of an army ? We think an answer to this question may safely be given in the affirmative. The Mahratta soldier of to-day is as brave, hardy, and patient as was his progenitor of two hundred years ago. If his martial qualities are less conspicuous now, it is because he seldom has the opportunity of displaying them ; but they are still in him, and a campaign would very soon call them out in full force. Sir Richard Temple, when he paid his flying visit to Sind, placed on record his sense of the willing and energetic way in which the Mahrattas of the Bombay army toiled at road-making, one of the most difficult and dispiriting of all military operations. Any unprejudiced person must admit that, taken as a race, the Mahrattas still offer as good materials to recruit from as almost any class in India. But we freely allow that it is very doubtful whether the flower of the Mahratta youth are anxious to enlist in our regiments. Commanding officers are agreed that we do not get the same style of Mahratta now that we used to. The yeomanry hang back, and prefer the peaceful cultivation of ancestral lands to wearing British uniform. Nor is the reason far to seek. In a time of profound peace the quiet round of agricultural life is far preferable to the monotonous but harrassing performance of camp and garrison duties. And if a man can earn more in his own village by following his trade than by adopting the profession of arms, there is little doubt in which direction his choice will fall. The army still has its old attractions for restless and adventurous spirits, but these are the very men who soonest tire of a soldier's life in time of peace, and try and quit a service whose monotony has become distasteful to them. But still, when all allowances have been made for the unwillingness of men to enlist if they can do better for themselves by staying at home, we doubt whether the best procurable recruits are always obtained. We think recruiting parties would be more successful if men who brought fine recruits were invariably promoted and rewarded. This would give an enormous stimulus to the recruiting service. Again, some commanding officers send men to their own villages and districts to recruit. This is a great mistake, because directly a sepoy goes among his own people and gives out that he has come to pick up recruits, he is seized upon by his own relations and friends, who at once insist on being enlisted despite an entire absence of qualification in the important matters of height, chest measurement, and physical attributes generally. But we have already exceeded our limits, and must reserve for another day our discussion of the other classes of which the Bombay army is composed,—the Purwarrees, Christians, Jews, Mahomedans, and other tribes. In devoting our present remarks entirely to the Mahrattas, we have had in view the fact that the Bombay army is mainly a Mahratta army ; and we conclude with restating our belief that, given the necessary conditions, the Mahratta recruit of to-day can be turned into as hardy and useful a soldier as ever his ancestor was in the wild old days of Sivajee and Bajee Rao.

MR. GOCULDAS JUGMOHUNDAS will call the attention of the Municipal Corporation at its meeting this afternoon to the question of house-assessment, which was referred to the Finance Committee by the Town [illegible] the Corporation in November last. The committee, we hear, has collected various facts and figures which will throw considerable light on the system of assessments and collections, the levy of the water rate, the tax on private horses and carriages, &c. During the recent revision of properties in the city many thousands of houses have been discovered to be under-assessed ; and were it not for the energetic action taken by Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, in arresting the progress of an alleged depreciation of landed and house properties, we should not have witnessed the reduction of one per cent. in the rates that has been allowed, at the instance of the Commissioner, by the Town Council. It has now been thoroughly established that through the negligence of the Assessing Department the Municipality suffered a loss of nearly Rs. 7,00,000 during the period between 1867 and 1879. The rateable value of properties in Bombay in 1867 was R[illegible]535 (*vide* annual [illegible] 1877), whereas in 1879 [illegible] Rs. 1,18,24,510, showing a diminution of Rs. 44,85,025 : that is, at the rate of 15 per cent. (which is the percentage of all municipal rates and taxes,) the Municipality has suffered a loss of nearly seven lacs of rupees. The revision, conducted under the personal supervision of the Commissioner, has shown in a single year an increase of nearly Rs 10,00,000 in house valuations, subject to reductions which have been caused in properties belonging to the two railways, the docks on the foreshore, the cotton-mills, &c. If the same system were pursued during the current year, a proportionate increase in revenue might be expected. We understand the *net* valuation for 1880 has been ascertained to be Rs. 1,19,47,967, thus showing an increase of Rs. 4,54,550 over that for 1879. The Finance Committee will have the unpleasant task of finding out how from year to year the valuations were allowed to decrease without any apparent cause in individual cases. It is true there has been a falling off in rents in certain quarters ; but against this must be placed the fact that there has been an increase in the number of properties, and no decrease of rents of houses in other parts of the city. The whole question is a complicated one, but the committee, we hear, is determined to sift it to the bottom. No doubt the Corporation will acknowledge, in the address to be voted him to-day, the good service, Mr. Grant has done the city in this, as well as in numerous other respects.

THE Pishin moveable column, Brigadier General Tanner in command, consists of A-4 R. A., 4 guns of a mountain battery, 7th B.C., head-quarters and four companies of the 61st Foot, and the 19th and 29th Bo. N. I. These last, we are glad to hear, will be relieved, probably, by Bengal regiments. Most of the troops are at or near Sibi and about Harnai. They are to move up to Pishin by the Harnai route and Bolan, and concentrate in Pishin when required,—certainly when mild weather comes on, if not before. The brigade is intended as a support to the Kandahar force.

THE NEW FELLOWS.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued yesterday states that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay :—

Arthur Barrett, Esq., B. A.
Surg-General T. B. Beatty, M. D., F. R. C. S.
Cowasjee Nowrojee, Esq., G. G. M. C.
Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, Esq., M. A.
Thomas Duncan, Esq., M. A.
Furdunjee Mancherjee Dastur, Esq., M. A.
John Faithful Fleet, Esq., C. S.
T. Hart-Davies, Esq., C. S.
J. D. Inverarity, Esqr., B. A., LL. B.
Surgeon-Major Christopher Joynt, M. D. L. R. C. P.
Kavasjee Dadabhoy Contractor, Esq., M. A.
H. C. Kirkpatrick, Esq., M. A.
Michael Macmillan, Esq., B. A.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
J. W. Orr, Esq., M. A.
Pestonjee Muncherjee, Esq., G. G. M. C.
W. F. Sinclair, Esq., C. S.
Mathew Starling, Esq., B. A., LL. B.
Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, Esq., M.A.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 7.

LANCASHIRE has opened the new year with a feeling of what the local chroniclers call "quiet hopefulness," rather than sanguine confidence that the coming year is to be one of buoyant prosperity. The disappointment which supervened last spring after the activity of the two opening months of the year has suggested caution in again forecasting the future. It is, however, considered a satisfactory feature that the improvement is slow yet steady, and not fitful, the result in some measure of the fact that there are no large accumulations of goods anywhere, and that producers are to a fair extent under contract. The demand may thus at any moment overshoot supply. It is remarkable also, notwithstanding all the grumbling, that the consumption of cotton in Lancashire last year far exceeded that of 1879 ; at least, the deliveries to the trade were much higher. From a table published in the Manchester papers it appears that the total deliveries of cotton to the trade in 1880 amounted to 3,067,260 bales against 2,632,980 bales in 1879, the weekly average being 58,986 bales against 50,634 bales. The highest average excess was in the last six months of the year. A good deal of this activity has been owing to the strong demand for yarns and goods on Indian account. Calcutta has been the great customer. With very little intermission, it is remarked, Calcutta has continued, to the surprise of most persons engaged in trading thither, to take off enormous quantities of cloth, the demand, however, slackening when any attempt was made to raise prices. "Never before in any single year has India absorbed so large a quantity of cotton goods," and it would be difficult to imagine the possible depression and distress among our cotton manufacturing population had this demand not occurred. In nearly every other direction the foreign demand for our fabrics has been more or less inactive, and in the home trade fewer cotton goods have been distributed during the last twelve months than in any one of the previous ten years. The main cause of the large export to India was, no doubt, the partial exhaustion of stocks in the bazaars and the various households which occurred in consequence of the famine, but some of the Manchester merchants believe that the gap referred to is beginning to be filled up. All the business with the East was upon the basis of very low prices ; while in China, for which market large contracts were made in Manchester at an advance in price during the early part of the year, there was no response to the attempted rise. The feeling, therefore, is that only by selling on terms which leave the barest conceivable margin of profit will business with the East continue to expand, or even to show the same dimensions as in the year just passed.

Of course the necessary consequence of admitting a slight improvement in business is that a demand for higher wages has followed. The Oldham operatives want an advance of 5 per cent., and I believe the masters will refuse, as they feel they cannot afford it yet. The former seem to have been misled by the good dividends which some of the limited liability spinning companies have paid, and to have believed that spinning had now become profitable. But it is maintained on the other side that only half of the companies paid any dividends for last quarter, and that most of the profits which enabled this to be done were derived from fortunate speculation in cotton rather than legitimate spinning. Of course speculation has two sides to it ; there are losses as well as gains. Supposing a company were to lose by speculations in cotton, would the operatives readily consent to a reduction of wages ? Another reason why the masters are peculiarly independent just now is because there is no want of "hands." A good many men who lost their situation during the bitter strike of two years since, and who never regained them, would be thankful to come back at existing wages,—a fact easily enough understood when it is remembered that the number of spindles in the town has remained nearly stationary for three years.

The total import of East Indian and Persian wool into London last year was 23,992 bales against 15,812 bales in 1879 ; into Liverpool it was 88,724 bales against 70,047 bales ; total, 112,716 against 85,859 bales.

In a previous letter I referred to the proposed cultivation of jute in Egypt. Since then further progress has been made. Two samples of Egyptian jute sent to Dundee for examination and report by practical spinners have been valued, one at £15, the other at £17 per ton of 20 cwt., and these prices are rather higher than the finest qualities of Bengal jute command. Presently an opportunity will be given to compare larger samples, as the administration of the Daira Sanieh are about to make a shipment of a few bales, the produce of experiments on their lands, and another proprietor, an Englishman at Mansoorah, who has taken a warm interest in the matter, is about to send to Dundee a bale. It appears that one obstacle to the success of jute culture, as yet, has been the ignorance and prejudices of the fellahs, who thought it no better than a weed ; but curiously enough, they soon found out the value of the fibre as applicable to rope-making, and it is added that the mysterious disappearance of much of this season's produce may be accounted for by this discovery. Notwithstanding all adverse influences, however, a firm belief in the new culture seems to be growing up, and as private arrangements have been made by the administrations of the Daira and the State Domain lands to procure a supply of fresh sound seed from India, a material extension of cultivation may be looked for next season under favourable conditions, as the Bengalee coolies lately introduced have been retained to supervise operations. Practical experiment has conclusively demonstrated that on suitable soil, and with the same care that is bestowed on the cultivation of cotton, jute can be grown successfully in Egypt, some of the plants on the State Domain lands being superior to anything produced in Bengal. The Egyptian papers publish [illegible] calculations as to the [illegible] these seem wholly free from exaggeration. It will, of course, be a work of time, as was the introduction of the cotton culture, but too many powerful interests are in favour of the jute experiment to let it result in failure from any want of fair play in giving it a trial. European capital is pouring into Egypt still, it must be remembered, and so long as that goes on the peasantry will have a powerful stimulus to improve. The French land and mortgage bank called the Credit Foncier of Egypt, to which I referred at the time it was brought out, has just made a second issue of debentures, £400,000, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and in its prospectus it announces that since the first issue took place the value of land has risen far beyond what it was when the advances were made. In some cases, no doubt, this rise is speculative, but still, as Egypt is stirring all over with new life and enterprise, its development must go on very rapidly.

Statistics of last year's failures are now being published by rival chroniclers of these agreeable incidents, and in all cases the result is satisfactory compared with the previous year. According to one authority the number was 13,147, according to another 13,666, against 17,534 in 1879. From the classification it would appear that the improvement is observable in every branch of manufacturing industry and in all the great wholesale trades, the sole exceptions being in the "corn and cattle trades" and "miscellaneous." Of the suspensions in the wholesale trades 385 occurred in London, 102 in Manchester, 39 in Liverpool, 183 in Yorkshire, 133 in the Birmingham and Midland iron district, and 99 in Scotland. On the other hand, a large increase has occurred in the number of registered bills of sale, which indicates a good deal of distress in a class rather below that figuring in the lists of suspensions.

The statistics of the gold-mining enterprise started last year are as follows :—23 companies with a nominal capital of nearly three millions sterling were registered, six of them being in the first half of 1880 and seventeen in the second. Another has been brought out since, which guarantees 6 per cent. interest for a period, but this is an unusual feature, and I suspect only shows that the mania for subscribing to these schemes is exhausting itself gradually. The truth is, that what the public want now is results. The older and better of the gold companies in the Wynaad district at least are going to work systematically in opening out the quartz lodes, and we are promised results soon, as the crushing machinery should arrive about this time. Much, indeed all, will turn upon this. The first profits and the first dividends declared, no matter by what company, will stimulate a *furore*, for it must not be forgotten that there is an enormous amount of spare money to be invested here.

The London banks are declaring splendid dividends for the second half of last year. The London and Westminster pays 9 per cent. against 7½ per cent. for the corresponding half of 1879, leaving the "rest" or surplus fund £1,045,000 compared with £1,008,000 in the corresponding period. The Union Bank of London pays at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum against 12½ per cent., and carries forward £6,000 against £12,000. The London Joint Stock Bank pays at the rate of 17 per cent. against 15 per cent. The City Bank pays the same as last year, that is, 10 per cent. The Alliance pays 6 per cent. against 5 per cent., carrying forward £5,700 against £15,000. The National Discount Company divides 13 per cent. against 12 per cent., but its surplus is only £9,900 against £23,607 a year ago. In all these cases money has been made in a year of only partially good trading, for a good many disturbing influences interfered with its progress, but the whole secret, I believe, lies in the comparative immunity from bad debts. The position of the shareholders in the respective banks is now pleasant enough—limited liability, increasing dividends, reviving trade. It has often been said that the banks do best when money is cheap, and last year has proved no exception to this theory. Nor, of course, should it be forgotten that the possibility of a panic fall in the market value of the shares may be dismissed ; the limitation of liability has averted that danger.

The Board of Trade returns for last month and for the year, which were issued to-day, are very favourable, particularly as regards the exports. The total of these last month was £18,214,789 against £16,587,620 in December, 1879, and £14,661,029 in December, 1878. For the year the totals were £192,848,914, £191,531,758, and £222,810,526, in 1878, 1879, and 1880 respectively. Cotton yarns have diminished, but piece-goods increased, the total of the former last month having been 19,238,000 lbs. against 20,092,200 lbs. in December, 1879, and 19,261,200 lbs. in December, 1878. The proportion to Bombay was 1,045,500 lbs. against 1,014,400 lbs. and 412,000 lbs. The total of piece-goods last month was 373,111,000 yards against 319,739,600 yards in December, 1879, and the proportion to Bombay was 61,704,100 yards against 39,273,900 yards. The increase to Bengal was more than 30 per cent. ; that is, from 65 million yards to close upon 100 millions. The import of cotton from India last month was 20,128 cwts. against 71,674 cwts. in December, 1879, and of wheat 372,277 cwts. against 202,321 cwts.

The altered services under the new mail arrangements for the East will commence with the mails leaving Shanghai on the 19th January, Bombay on the 10th February, and Melbourne on the 19th January ; and the first arrival in London under the new system will be on Tuesday morning, the 1st March. The change, I need hardly tell you, is popular here, whatever may be thought of it on your side.

So attractive is our Stock Exchange getting to the West End that an heir to a dukedom has just joined it—Lord Mandeville, eldest son of the Duke of Manchester. The Duke of Argyll has a son, Lord Walter Campbell, also on the S. E., but he is a younger son, which makes a difference.

IRISH AGITATION AND ENGLISH RADICALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were good enough to publish my letter under this heading in your issue of this morning, and you are kind, or unkind, enough to comment upon it pretty freely in your editorial columns. Now, without wishing to draw you into a controversy, or to be drawn into one myself—discussions with newspapers being proverbially unsatisfactory—it will, I know, commend itself to your own sense of fairness to afford me space to offer a few observations in reply to the communications which you so bountifully heap upon my innocently-meant communication.

You summarise my letter "as a good specimen of the way not to look at events," and you base this judgment (1) upon a contention that I have misrepresented the existing state of Ireland, and (2) upon a contention that I have misrepresented the policy and attitude of the Radical clique. It becomes my duty, therefore, to reply to these allegations. And first of all I feel that to do so successfully, and to comply with the accepted axioms of debate, I ought to commence by an endeavour to deal with the facts on which you base them, and by which you seek to traverse my own argument. If I omit to do this, my apology must be that having read and re-read your article I fail to discover any such facts adduced. In commenting on my letter you apparently prefer confining yourself to a mere negation of what I advance, and to a very emphatic assertion of its contrary. But denial is not disproof, and I so far benefit by your method of criticism that it limits my obligation in replying to a mere substantiation of my original contention. This to the satisfaction of the majority of your readers, I am hopeful that I shall be able to effect.

You say that you consider it worse than an exaggeration that I should state that for a parallel of the state of things in Ireland "we must return to the frenzied class-hatred which preceded the great French Revolution." If you will turn to Taine's recent and exhaustive history of that revolution, you will find that he describes its proximate causes as, first of all, a failure of the cereal crops throughout France, and the misery, destitution, and starvation which resulted therefrom, and then goes on to show how political agitators traded upon the consequent discontent and desperation of the poorer classes, and banded them into one vast league vowed to effect the ruin of the aristocrats or landlords. The series of outrages which marked the opening progress of this agitation were exactly similar to those now occurring in Ireland. We have the same stories of assassination, the same threatening and intimidation, the same incendiary and agrarian crimes. I think, therefore, I have a right to contend that the feeling of the people in Ireland now is strikingly the [illegible] though the conditions of the two countries are obviously dissimilar. And now to deal more directly with your charge of exaggeration. You say that my remark that Mr. Gladstone's Government is powerless to protect life in Ireland is "notoriously not in accordance with fact." Permit me to confront this somewhat strongly expressed assertion with the testimony of your own London correspondent. In his letter of the 17th ultimo he writes :—"A state of civil war would be less intolerable than this subjection of loyal citizens to a terror which leaves them with absolutely no *rights of life or property*." And again in that of the 24th of the same month :—"The League collects subscriptions regularly throughout the country, and has now enrolled in its ranks thousands of members who detest its doctrines, but who have joined it to secure *that protection of life and property which the ordinary laws of the land fail to give them*. The sittings of the law courts are a mere farce, as criminals charged with committing agrarian outrages cannot be brought to justice. The Land League is not satisfied that witnesses shall abstain from giving evidence ; it commands, and is able to enforce its commands, that jurors shall attend the courts and give verdicts [illegible] powerful corroboration, I [illegible] the face [illegible] that I have been guilty of any exaggeration or over-statement.

Next to deal with the second count on which you strive to convict me. You dispute my contention that Radical influence is largely responsible for Irish agitation. Let us see. When he returned to power Mr. Gladstone was able to boast that "there was then in Ireland an absence of crime and outrage, with a general sense of comfort and satisfaction, such as had been unknown in the previous history of the country." His administration has now been in power little more than a year, and just a month ago he put the following words into the mouth of the Queen to describe the present state of that country :—"An extended system of terror has been established in various parts of Ireland which has paralysed almost alike the exercise of private rights and the performance of civil duties." It seems to me that no confession could well be more damning. But you, sir, deny that Mr. Gladstone is more culpable in respect of this hideous metamorphosis than he could be held to be in respect of atrocities in Bulgaria. I am content to reply to you in the weighty words of Lord Carnarvon :—"The first and paramount duty which a civilized Government owes to its people is the enforcement of law and order, and until this condition is secured even redress of grievances and new schemes of policy are secondary objects. For law and order are the first reasons for which kings reign and parliaments are assembled and civilized communities exist ; and when life and property are not safe, I fail to see what useful purpose a Government fulfills." The proof that the Government could have arrested the progress of sedition in the past is that they have explicitly recognised their power and obligation to suppress it now. Yielding to the pressure of public opinion, and of that "patriotic" criticism upon which you so severely animadvert, they are, we learn by yesterday's advices, about to introduce coercive bills into Parliament, and to give them preference over all other legislative business. And it seems to me that no better evidence could well be forthcoming as to the justice of my observation that "repression must now precede legislation," and that "justice will be done to Ireland, if done it be, not upon principles of equity and generosity, not in response to the just claims of the country, but in response to a semi-revolutionary agitation."

There are many other points you raise which, if the exigencies of your space and of my time had allowed, I should have been glad to discuss. But as it is I can only bestow on them the briefest notice. You take exception to my assertion that the outcome of the Radical programme has been to degrade England in the eyes of other nations. This is a question of history, and I unhesitatingly maintain that British influence never stood so low as it did when Mr. Gladstone last vacated office. To be satisfied of this it is, I think, sufficient to read Dr. Busch's book "Bismarck in the Franco-Prussian War," and to learn therefrom with what supreme contempt the greatest of living continental statesmen then judged and spoke of the Gladstone-Granville diplomacy. And I hardly think that their failure, now that they are in office again, to enforce law and order within the boundaries of the United Kingdom is calculated to exalt their policy in his estimation.

In conclusion, sir, I must thank you not indeed for noticing my letter, but inasmuch as you thought it necessary to notice it adversely, for doing so on the whole with so much temperance and latitude. Far from resenting your remarks, I interpret them as a compliment, and feel it both a privilege and a pleasure to reply to an article so trenchant and so able, and in all respects so worthy of consideration and respect. If you have failed in convincing me, if I am still your opponent, you will, I trust, ascribe it to the fact that in my adherence to the principles I have set forth I am as steadfast and sincere as I am well persuaded that you are in the advocacy of your own.

Jan. 25, 1881. R.

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TELEGRAMS.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

A telegram from Kandahar, dated the 24th January, states that Sirdar Gul Mahomed Khan writes from Girishk that seventeen principal men of the Zamindawar Alizais have come to him at Girishk, and others are coming in two or three days. Twelve chiefs of the Helmand Barakzais have also come, and the rest are on the way. The maliks of the pastoral tribes have also come, with some Khans of Naszad.

The Duranis of Bakwa Khash and Gulistan have arranged to attack the Biluchis, and Ibrahim Khan of Chakansar, Sharif Khan, and Taj Mahomed Khan are making preparations to resist them.

The levies from Farrah who had occupied Taiwarra have dispersed and returned to their homes.

Hashim Khan has arranged with the Farrah chiefs that they shall pay a quarter of next year's revenue in advance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

MR. FORSTER'S BILLS FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Forster (Chief Secretary for Ireland) introduced a bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, and empowering the Lord Lieutenant, till the end of September, to arrest all persons suspected of treasonable offences. He also introduced a bill to restrict the sale and possession of arms in Ireland.

In the debate which followed Mr. Forster said that the Fenians were utilizing the present agrarian agitation in Ireland to their own ends.

Dr. Robert Dyer Lyons, Liberal member for the City of Dublin, brought forward an amendment to Mr. Forster's bills, that measures of reform should precede those of coercion.

Sir Stafford Northcote said that the facts mentioned by Mr. Forster were indisputable.

The House agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Latest advices from Natal state that Sir George Pomeroy Colley is advancing from Newcastle at the head of one thousand men into the Transvaal, and that the Boers are retiring before him.

THE AFGHAN DESPATCHES.

In the despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy respecting Afghan affairs, His Lordship explained the reasons against the prolongation of our occupation of Kandahar, and said that recent experience had refuted the arguments in favour of the extension of our Indian frontier.

THE GRIEVANCES OF STANLEY ENGINEERS.

The Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the memorial of the Stanley Covenanted Engineers was still under the consideration of the Government, but that he could hold out no hope of a satisfactory result.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera .... 5½d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

3½ per cent.	Sterling Loan	102
4 do.	Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ do.	do.	88¼
3 do.	Consols for account	98⅝
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver	....	51½

Arrival—Leo.

Departures—Standard and Svend.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JAN. 25, 1-40 P. M.

Mail steamer Mirzapore, from China, arrived.

WE publish a supplement this morning containing a variety of home news received by the last mail.

As will be seen from an advertisement published elsewhere, the Rt. Revd. Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, proposes to hold his primary visitation in the Cathedral on Wednesday, the 23rd proximo.

AT an annual general meeting of subscribers to the Breach Candy Swimming Bath held yesterday the question of constructing a Turkish bath was considered; and it was resolved that a scheme be prepared and circulated to the members.

IN consequence of the prevalence of scurvy amongst the men of No. 1 Company of the Sappers and Miners at Aden, which has been located at that station over three years, orders have been issued by the military authorities to despatch by P. and O. Company's steamer a draft of about twenty men of the corps from Kirkee to relieve a similar number of men of that company.

A TELEGRAM from the special correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Kandahar, dated the 20th instant, states:—There is a rumour that Ayoub Khan is at Farrah with four regiments.

NEARLY a thousand head of cattle are reported to have died from the disease in Kulu during the first week in January.

MR. C. W. MOORE, at present Judge of Aligarh, has applied to resign the service from May next.

MR. H. M. CHASE, late Judge of Saharanpur, and now on furlough, has applied to retire from the service. Mr. Chase is a cadet of 1852, and has served the term of residence entitling him to a full pension.

A BLUE-BOOK arrived by the last mail, containing the "papers relating to the advance of Ayoub Khan on Kandahar."

THE series of accidents on the Punjab Northern State Railway, the Lahore paper hears, has had the effect of considerably diminishing the inclination of the native community to indulge in travelling by the line. "But, perhaps, this is as well for the present. As a line of military communication, the railway is sufficiently useful to justify the haste with which it has been opened. Its popularity with the general public will come with improved security in due course."

THE *Pioneer* is not surprised to learn that the King of Kumaon, Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir Henry Ramsay, has been granted an extension of service which practically amounts to another five years. His services have, indeed, been valuable, and in the present crisis of Kumaon affairs his presence at head-quarters will smooth over many difficulties connected with the projected railway and the works undertaken to protect the settlement at Naini Tal. The Government and the people are to be congratulated on retaining the services of Sir Henry Ramsay, we hope, for many years.

BY an order, dated the 15th instant, the Goa Government has declared primary education compulsory. All children varying between seven and twelve years old, irrespective of their sex, and living within a radius of two miles from any Government free school are brought within the operation of this law. A threat is held out to parents and trustees that they will be compelled to work for Government from one to four days without pay if they infringe the new regulations. Only the very poor who cannot send their children to school will be exempted from the punishment.

THE state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India during the week ended the 18th instant are thus described in the weekly report of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department:—Slight rain fell during the week in some districts of the Madras Presidency and British Burma, in the Mercara taluk in Coorg, and in the Harowtee State and the Ajmere district in Rajputan. A little more rain would do good in a few parts of Bengal, and it is still needed, in places, for the unirrigated crops in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Agricultural prospects continue to be generally favourable.

SUBALTERNS who by reason of the expense of even a single-barrelled "express" rifle despair of bagging deer or other shikar beyond the reach of the ordinary shot-gun can often have capital sport with the Martini-Henry carbines of the Government pattern. An officer can be supplied with one of these for about Rs. 30, by signing a declaration that on leaving the country he will give it up to be appraised by a regimental board. He then receives the value of the used weapon. Of course the great advantage of having a rifle of Government pattern is that it carries the Government ammunition, which is cheap and procurable almost anywhere.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes as follows regarding the situation of affairs at Kabul:—"The feelings of hostility which we have already mentioned as having arisen between the Ameer and his *quondam* adherent, Mahomed Jan, are accounted for, according to our last letters, by the discovery on the part of the latter of the intention of the Ameer to arrest him at an interview to which he had been summoned. This intention of the Ameer's had transpired, and the Kotwal of the city took it upon himself to warn the Ameer that any attempt to arrest Mahomed Jan would be followed by an immediate revolt. The Ameer then changed his mind, and professing to have desired only to consult Mahomed Jan on the question of his proceeding to Jellalabad to receive the subsidies expected from the British Government, dismissed him. On hearing, however, of his narrow escape, Mahomed Jan naturally became incensed against the Ameer. As he is the favourite of the populace of Kabul, Mahomed Jan's defection from the Ameer's cause is regarded as likely to cause the complete overthrow of the latter's authority, and, as we have before stated, a revolution at Kabul seems imminent."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE delivered a lecture in the Birmingham Town Hall on January 6th, on the resources and the importance to England of the Indian Empire. He stated that if India was to be undisturbed, Russia must not interfere with Afghanistan. If she once got a footing in that country, she would keep India in perpetual hot water.

OF SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S new book, the *Home News* writes:—In a portly volume of more than five hundred pages, under the title of "India in 1880," Sir Richard Temple has brought together the fruits of a long Indian experience gained in the discharge of duties which took him over every part of India in turn. Few officials of the same standing have had equal opportunities of gathering knowledge of men and things over so wide an area, and few, perhaps, of his Anglo-Indian contemporaries could have turned those opportunities to better account. To most of the qualities needed for a successful administrator, Sir Richard adds the culture of an accomplished gentleman and literary gifts of no mean order. His present work he calls "A survey of the India of 1880," the year of his return home; but the survey of such a country on anything like an adequate scale could not but involve a vast amount of thought and labour, and he has certainly made it "as exact and comprehensive as can be contained in the limited space" of a single octavo volume. The result of his labours appears worthy of high praise, whether it be regarded as a book for the many or the few. It is very readable; it contains a vast store of useful information not easily to be found elsewhere; and, however coloured it may be here and there by the author's natural or official philosophy, it never seeks to ignore the dangers and drawbacks which beset the path of India's rulers

THE remains of Lieutenant Irving, of Her Majesty's ship Terror, who perished in the Franklin expedition, were interred on the 7th January (the day the mail left) with naval and military honours in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh. The funeral procession included a large number of seamen from the Lord Warden and detachments from the several regiments at present stationed in the city. The remains were enclosed in a polished oak coffin, and placed on a gun carriage, drawn by six horses.

THE English papers report that in obedience to orders sent from the War Office, the rifles and other arms of volunteers in London and throughout the country, especially in the towns where there is a large Irish population, had been stored away in places of safety, and special precautions had been taken by means of sentries and reliefs, to guard the armouries against the possibility of attack. In some cases it is stated that even the precaution of removing the locks from the rifles in the armouries had been taken. In Glasgow, Dundee, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Burnley, and other places the orders were carried out expeditiously and quietly. Guards were mounted at some of the head-quarters of the metropolitan regiments, and in others, where such extreme measures were not considered requisite, the premises were under police supervision. In the House of Commons on January 6 Mr. Gourley asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he would be good enough to inform the House under whose instructions and for what reasons large numbers of volunteer corps had been nominally deprived of the custody of their rifles, and why the order had been issued to officers commanding rifles regiments only, and not to those commanding artillery. Mr. Childers appealed to the hon. member not to press the first part of the question. The precautions which had been taken had been thought desirable by her Majesty's Government.

IN the House of Commons on January 6th Mr. Onslow asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was his intention to propose a vote of thanks of that House for the gallant exploit of General Sir F. Roberts, and the officers and men, both European and Native, in the recent march from Kabul to Kandahar, and subsequent events. The Marquess of Hartington said the question of rewards and honours to be conferred on the officers and troops engaged in the two recent campaigns in Afghanistan were at present under the consideration of the Government of India. As soon as those recommendations were received they would be considered here, as well as the question of moving a vote of thanks for the services rendered in those campaigns.

OUT of the sixty-four members of the House of Commons calling themselves Irish Home Rulers, fifty have now, says *Atlas*, practically agreed to adopt Mr. Parnell as their prophet, and obstruction to coercive legislation as their gospel. Now fifty men, determined to talk themselves hoarse, and to rival Mr. Gale in their pedestrian exercises in Parliament, are not easily suppressed, and promise a lively, if a somewhat unpleasant, time of it for the session of 1881. *On dit* that the Land League has at least £30,000 in its treasury for the purposes of agitation alone, and is beating O'Connell's Repeal Rent hollow in the amount of its weekly receipts. Ten thousand pounds was asked to defend Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, but already nearly fifteen thousand has been subscribed, mostly in the distressed country itself. When the American contributions come in the fund, it is expected, will amount to 25,000*l*.

A QUARREL between M. Laisant, member for the City of Nantes, and editor of the *Petit Parisien*, and Mr. Bradlaugh, is stated to be exciting much interest in Paris. In reply to the hostile message sent to him by two friends whom M. Laisant had deputed to act for him in the matter, Mr. Bradlaugh has written a letter, in which, after giving his London address, and also his address in Paris when he is in that city, he says, "As at present advised, I consider the whole offence as on M. Laisant's part towards myself, and judge him to have acted in a most cowardly and dishonourable manner in giving the Chamber of Deputies to understand that he had made inquiries, *les plus précis, les plus nets*, with reference to so much of the most ridiculously insane letter read in the *séance de la Chambre* as relates to myself. This statement of M. de Laisant could not by any probability be true as far as I am concerned. I have no other explanation to offer, and without wishing to be in the slightest degree personally discourteous to yourselves, beg absolutely to decline any correspondence in the matter with any other person than M. de Laisant himself."

WE read in the *World* that except an Irish landlord, no member of the peerage is more to be pitied than Lord Airlie. For several years past he has been endeavouring to stop the career of a clever adventurer, who has been pleased to adopt the name of his eldest son, Lord Ogilvy, and, under that designation, to run up debts, forge bills, and swindle people generally in all parts of the world. The number of applications which Lord Airlie has received for "payment of my account" from tradesmen, who thought they were trusting his son and heir, is simply incredible. These bills come in a perfect shower from all parts of the continent and the United States; and although public notices and warnings of all kinds have been launched at the head of the impostor, and once or twice he has actually been arrested, yet, after a short time, he is certain to be found at his old tricks again, and poor Lord Airlie is obliged once more to explain to a phalanx of clamorous tradesmen that they have been duped and robbed. No real lord was ever trusted half so much as this spurious one. His manners are said to be "distinguished," his personal appearance is attractive, and with the fair sex he has always been a great hit. Meanwhile the real Lord Ogilvy is always with his regiment, the 10th Hussars, in India or elsewhere, not having half such a good time of it as his double.

SOME time ago the editor of a well-known New York paper telegraphed as follows to his London correspondent: "Where is Lord Ogilvy? Is he in New York?" The fact is that a certain Lord Ogilvy was just then flourishing about Fifth Avenue in great style, and beginning to run up a little bill at Tiffany's. My New York friend wished very much to show him the inside of that cheerful-looking building, the Tombs, and hence the telegram in question. Lord Airlie, happening to be in London, was at once appealed to. He pointed sorrowfully to a pile of applications from swindled tradesmen of almost all nationalities. "My son," said he, "is at this moment in Rawul Pindee with his regiment; consequently I need not tell you that he cannot be in New York. Pray try to get this rascal arrested." My New York contemporary managed to make the city too hot for the most adroit and daring sharper of the present day; but soon afterwards "my lord" resumed his career with great success in Germany; and now he has once more turned up in New York. When the "rightful heir" sets forth upon his travels he will stand a very fair chance of being arrested in half the capitals of Europe, to say nothing of the United States; for by that time the hue and cry will be strong, and the moment he mentions his name people will say, "You are the very man we have been looking for," and send at once for the police. This is a pleasant prospect for a young man whose own life has been singularly free from scandal and scrapes of all kinds.

THERE is no truth in the rumour, the *World* asserts, that the Vatican, in other words Leo XIII., has sent an expression of opinion adverse to the land agitation to the bishops in Ireland. All his Holiness had to say was said to the bishops personally, in the audience which they recently had in Rome. Great efforts have been made by influential English Catholics in Rome to obtain from Leo XIII. an authoritative condemnation of the Land League in Ireland, and the efforts have signally failed. Leo XIII. was so sensibly affected by the devotion of his Irish subjects, as manifested by the large gifts of Peter's pence recently presented by the Irish bishops, that he refuses to believe evil of them. In fact, the influence wielded by English Catholicism at the Vatican in the time of Pius IX. has very visibly declined in the present pontificate, for Leo XIII. does not nurse the amiable delusion that the English will, some day or other, "go over to Rome *en masse*." His Holiness has recently given a bishopric to one of the most advanced politicians in the Irish priesthood, Dr. Cleary, of Dungarvan, who is chiefly responsible for the enjoyable presence of Mr. O'Donnell in the House of Commons.

THE Geneva correspondent of the *Times*, writing on December 29th, related the following remarkable story:—"A few days ago a workman employed on the St. Gothard Railway near Sisikon had a marvellous escape from a terrible and, as it seemed, an inevitable death, or terrible bodily injuries. Together with a number of his companions he had been drilling holes in the face of a perpendicular rock, a portion of which it was desired to blast away. When the holes were filled with dynamite, it fell to his lot to fire the charge. After waiting till the shouts of the others apprized him that they had reached a place of safety, and lighting the long mesh which served to explode the cartridges, he essayed to make good his own escape. In order to accomplish this—for it was now too late and would have been extremely perilous to take the way his comrades had taken—he attempted to ascend, by means of a rope placed there for the purpose, to a spot where he would have been out of danger. He seized the rope and began to mount, but it had been so wetted by a shower of rain which had fallen shortly before that, although he struggled with the frantic energy of despair, he only succeeded in mounting a few feet. His comrades saw, but could give him no help. The mesh was growing shorter every moment, and the explosion was now an affair of a few seconds. It came, the earth shook, the great rock trembled to its base, hugh stones flew through the air, and for several moments everything was hidden in a cloud of dust. When it cleared away and the navvies issued from their hiding-place to look for the remains of their comrade, they found him quietly slipping down the rope. Not a hair of his head had been injured.

COLONEL HENRY BRACKENBURY, C.B., although he has been appointed to the pleasant post of military *attaché* in Paris, *Atlas* states, has offered his services to the Government for employment in the Transvaal. His services would be invaluable in the forthcoming campaign; for as Chief of the Staff under Sir Garnet Wolseley he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the Transvaal and its inhabitants.

MR. LYNCH, of Dublin, waited on the Duchess of Marlborough at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-street, on the 7th January, and in the name of the ladies of Ireland presented her Grace with an illuminated address containing a history of the inception, development, and results of her efforts for the relief of Irish distress, and the votes of thanks adopted by the several local relief committees throughout the country. Her Grace, in reply, said she should value the work more than any presentation she could recive, and expressed her regret that the measures of relief which had been taken had not brought peace to Ireland.

UNLESS the authorities embody some militia regiments, the *World* says, there will soon be no available troops to meet a sudden call. The 30,000 men in Ireland are, to all intents and purposes, imprisoned in that island, and we must keep up strong garrisons in all our large manufacturing towns until things look quieter. The demand for troops for the Transvaal is the "last straw."

A SINGULAR experiment has just been tried at Philadelphia, reminding us somewhat of Jules Verne's famous expedient of firing his exploring party to the moon by means of a monster projectile. So many accidents have happened through the faulty construction of elevators from the breakage of ropes and other mischances that an inventor named Ellithorpe has introduced a safety air-cushion to break the fall should an accident occur, the cushion consisting of the elevator shaft being made air-tight for a space of twenty feet from the bottom. To test the invention it was arranged that the elevator of a certain dry goods store should be made to fall from the fourth to the first floor, a height of about seventy-five feet. So satisfied was Mr. Ellithorpe or rather his son, that the cushion would do its work properly, that he cousented to be shut up in a cage during the fall, and in this experiment the inevitable reporter was bold enough to share. A box half filled with nails was placed upon the floor of the chamber, and four eggs laid upon the nails, while several tumblers of water, brimful, were also carefully deposited. The two men then entered the chamber, the door of which was closed, completing the air-tightness at the bottom of the shaft, and it was drawn up to the fourth floor. At a given signal the rope was cut, and the whole thing fell to the bottom like a flash of lightning; when the door was opened and the occupants stepped briskly out, having never felt the shock in the least. The eggs were not cracked, neither was a drop of water spilt. So successful was the experiment that we may expect this new kind of "tobogging" to become the latest form of sensational amusement.

A WORKING clockmaker, named Hutchinson, living in High-street, Bordesley, Birmingham, wrote to the Chief of Police to the effect that "he was in fear of his life, and sought the protection of a detective." Hutchinson states that in April, 1879, he was in London on business, and in a restaurant in Cheapside he met with two strangers—a Russian and a German—with whom he entered into conversation. They accompanied him about town, and learning that he was a clockmaker, they asked if he could work to designs. On an affirmative reply being given the strangers produced some rough designs, and from their explanation Hutchinson had no hesitation in concluding that they were for a destructive purpose. He was asked if he could make six different patterns for six different purposes, and as at that time they had not told him what they wanted the articles for, he offered no objection. On announcing his readiness to perform the work, Hutchinson was told that he was to assist in the preparation of infernal machines. One of these had to be arranged so that it could be fixed under the ground a little way, and from where the crutch was fixed over the pendulum wire a contrivance was to be constructed by which a small lead pipe could be attached, and through the pipe a wire had to be carried. A second machine was to be arranged with sharp hooks to be driven into the bottom of a railway carriage, the clockwork movement being made to explode the charge at any time from one minute to forty-eight or more hours. The third machine was to be one that could be put under a garden walk, or any other path. This contrivance was to be worked with very thin wires, and there was no necessity to enclose it in a leaden pipe. Another machine was a dynamite bomb to be affixed under the seat of a private carriage. The last, as sketched out by the conspirators, was the most diabolical of all. It was to be very small, so that it might be easily placed within a bouquet. A thirty-four movement was required similar to that found in an American alarm clock, and the charge might either be nitro-glycerine or dynamite. Hutchinson suspects the object of the men was to be present at some demonstration in honour of the Czar, and throw the bouquet containing the deadly charge at the Royal carriage. Hutchinson asked for time to consider the proposal, and an interview at Birmingham was arranged for. Meanwhile he determined to have nothing to do with the matter, and when the men came to Birmingham he told them so. Hutchinson's statement is partially corroborated by the waiter at the coffee-house which the party entered, who remembers Hutchinson coming to the house on the day named with two foreigners. Hutchinson says they were greatly exasperated when he expressed his final determination not to be mixed up in the business, one of them threatening to murder him for deceiving them. After departure he was continually apprehensive of violence, and was afraid to disclose his secret, but after a period of suspense he decided to write an anonymous letter to the Russian Embassy, giving the information.

MEN who obey the American maxim and "take there reg'lar fusil" every morning, in the course of time acquire a taste for the potent spirit which is, perhaps, of valuable service to them in these days of adulterated whisky. Still it is apparently possible to over-"educate" the palate even in the matter of whisky. Oldham has a citizen who has paid severely for his liking for whisky that "bites well in the throat." A man who lived in that important centre of industry has lately taken a superfluity of the "old blended." In fact, he displayed so much perseverance in getting through the fluid that he was in the habit of making a little overtime by getting up in the night to drink. One morning this persevering Bacchanalian got out of bed and seized a bottle which he thought contained his favorite beverage, but which really held liquid ammonia. The stuff, however, passed muster very well, for he does not seem to have discovered the mistake at the time; but now he is so seriously ill that he is not expected to recover. A man who could not discern the difference between Glenlivat and liquid ammonia must have been in a bad way. The latter stuff to any one less thoroughly seasoned would taste something like a torchlight procession going down his throat.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Jan. 15, 1881.

Open 1,435¾ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,43,396	0	0
Merchandise	4,36,072	0	0
Telegraph, &c.	4,070	0	0
Total Rs.	5,83,538	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275¾ miles .... Total Rs.	5,02,019	0	0
Increase	81,519	0	0

NOTE.—This includes Khamgaon, Oomrawuttee, and Dhond and Munmar State Railways.

THE RAILWAY FETE AT DHORAJI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE official opening of the Dhoraji branch of the Bhownagar-Gondal Railway was very successfully accomplished on the 18th instant at Dhoraji. The special train containing the guests from Wadhwan and Bhownagar arrived soon after 4 p.m., and entered the station over a line of fog-signals, which thus proclaimed the commencement of festivities. A large shamiana had been tastefully prepared on the left of the railway for the accommodation of the durbar to be held in honour of the occasion. Into this the guests descended, and soon after they were seated the young Thakore Saheb of Gondal arrived, accompanied by two of his college friends, His Highness the Maharaja of Edur and Jawansinghji of Bhownagar, under a salute of 15 guns. At 4-30 p.m. the Political Agent of Kathiawar arrived under a salute of 11 guns, and was conducted to his seat by the Thakore Saheb of Gondal and the Joint Administrators of the State. The Thakore Saheb then rose and addressed the assembly as follows:—

Colonel Barton, ladies, and gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to see you all here to-day on this auspicious occasion. This is the first great work of public utility at which I have been called upon to be present in Gondal; and I am glad to think of its great importance to all this part of Kathiawar. The value of a railway is apparent to everybody, and I am not too young to recognize the immense advantages it brings to my estate. I thank you all very much for the trouble you have taken to accomplish it, and for your presence here to-day. Colonel Barton will now kindly drive in the last spike and complete this interesting ceremony, at which he has been good enough to preside.

Colonel Barton, with a few appropriate words, then proceeded to drive in the last spike of the railway. Much cheering followed, and the young Thakore Saheb entered the train with his friends and a few followers to go for a short excursion up the line. The rest of the train was then thrown open to the public, and the rush for places became ludicrous in the extreme. Many people had to be dragged out by main force before the train could safely start; and if that sort of enthusiasm for railway travelling continues, there is not much doubt about the financial success of the line.

The visitors then proceeded to their tents, which were prettily laid out in a long street beside the line. The following is a list of those invited:—Colonel and Mrs. Barton, Colonel Hogge, Major Oldham, Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Legeyt, Major Wodehouse, Major and Mrs. Phillips, Major and Mrs. Mayne, Major and Mrs. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Captain and Mrs. Cruickshank, Captains Hunter, Humfrey, Bisset, and Gleig, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Orr, Messrs. Fitzgerald, Ryan, Mathew, Duxbury, Carroll, H. Dangerfield, P. Dangerfield, Cregeen, Izat, Grattan Geary, Mr. and Mrs. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Turkhad, Mrs. Faichney, Miss Coen, Messrs. Macnaughten, Way, Wynne, Knox, Vining, Montague, Lang, Wallace, Rhind, Beadle, Sims, Robinson, Forbes, De Marsac, Whittle, Drs. MacDougall, Peacock, Jervis, Messrs. H. Bulkley, A. Bulkley, A. W. Forde, Fernandez, Sykes, Khan Bahadur Salah Hindi, Messrs. Samaldass Parmanundas, Mugunlal Bapubhoy, Haridass Becharidass, Poput Velji, Harilal Ambashunker; and many other native gentlemen of distinction were also present.

The State dinner was served at 7-30 p.m., at the conclusion of which the Thakore Saheb proposed the health of the Queen-Empress and of the Political Agent. Colonel Barton replied in a few graceful sentences, eulogising the energy of the railway officials, and proposed the health of the Thakore Saheb, coupled with that of the Joint Administrators.

Major Hancock returned thanks as follows.—I thank you very much on behalf of the Thakore Saheb, my colleague, Mr. Jayashankar Lalshankar, and myself for the kind way in which you have drunk our healths. I only wish that Major Scott, the real Joint Administrator of Gondal, were here to witness this pleasant meeting, and to make you a speech, to do which I feel most incompetent. I am sure it will give him the greatest satisfaction to hear of the opening of this railway, and that you will always find him a staunch supporter of the line. So many good speeches have lately been made about the usefulness of railways that I, fortunately, need not repeat any platitudes about that now. Up to this time, I think, the people of Gondal have been rather inclined to regard this railway as a white elephant thrust upon them by a paternal Government. Now that it has begun to work, however, I hope they may learn to look upon it differently, and that for the future, at any rate, it may pay for its keep. We hope this railway will extend itself into the territory of our rich neighbour, His Higness the Nawab of Junagad. Indeed, I hope it may extend itself to the sacred shrines at Dwarka, and even to the top of the Girnar! So that future weary pilgrims may bless us for having started it, and perhaps may make it pay. From a social point of view, this meeting itself speaks to the value of the railway. A few years ago we could not have got together such a goodly party at Dhoraji without dragging you over the most break-neck roads. Later on, through the energy of our most able and most modest engineer, Mr. Booth, and the talents of our local genius, Mr. Ganesh Govind, we have had the luxury of carriage-roads, but this is the first time our friends have ever come by railway into the heart of Kathiawar. Gondal is the heart of Kathiawar, gentlemen, and now that (to use a favourite expression of our excellent Governor) it has arterial communication with the rest of India, I hope you may always find it the centre of hospitality and of enlightened liberality. Our young Thakore promises great things. Let us all hope that he may long live to fulfil them. In conclusion, I beg to propose the health of the railway officials, coupled with the name of Mr. Dangerfield. Many of us have met to-night for the first time, but now that this railway has united us, I hope it may prove the means of bringing us oftener together. We all know that nothing in this world can be done without friction, and I believe that the occasional application of a little lubricating fluid in the shape of champagne and the milk of human kindness is very necessary to promote a railway.

Mr. Dangerfield then returned thanks for the officers of the railway. As a new comer amongst them, he disclaimed all personal credit for the completion of the railway, but expressed his great gratification at seeing this satisfactory result of all their labours. He said this result was chiefly due to the excellent arrangements of Mr. Izat and a staff of subordinates whose energy and efficiency cannot be surpassed on any line in India. He added that he hoped they would now soon bring the line into the highest working order.

The party then adjourned to see some fireworks. These somewhat feebly attempted to eclipse the moon-light, and the proceedings then terminated for the day.

Early the next morning carriages and horses were in attendance at the mess-tent to convey the guests to Oopleta—a village about ten miles off—where a beat for hog on a large scale had been organised. The meet was under a high tree, in which platforms had been built one above the other, commanding a full view of one side of the jungle. The lower platform was roughly fitted up with seats for the ladies. A cool breeze was blowing, and the higher the sun got the more shady became their position; so they passed the interval in comfort until the excitement of the day commenced. The sudden appearance and disappearance of a squeaker was the first signal to call the spectators to attention. The music of the beat came faintly up against the wind, and now and then the discharge of a gun or two denoted that the hog were trying to break back. A few of the party had joined the beaters on foot to shoot small game and to assist in driving the pig forward. Four spears (Captain Hunter, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Way, and Mr. Robinson) were posted at the extreme end of the jungle, well concealed behind a barrier of thorns; the remainder of the field (Major Hancock, Dr. Peacock, and Mr. Montague) waited under the big tree for the pig to break. The heads of the long line of beaters now began to appear above the grass, and many hog were viewed from time to time by those in the tree, vainly trying to avoid a race for life. Out comes one at last, and by the time he has crossed a road about four hundred yards from the jungle both parties are sweeping after him. Mr. Wynne comes down a cropper quite early in the run, and very soon after Messrs. Peacock and Robinson follow suit. The pig is now in the cotton-fields, and Captain Hunter has the lead, but Major Hancock's pony is the fastest, and the spear soon falls to him. In the next attempt the pig charges. He is speared, but manages to reach Major Hancock's pony, and in her terror she succeeds in ridding herself of her fair burden. But the pig has now Captain Hunter and two other gentlemen to deal with. They soon finish him, and all return to the rendezvous hoping for fresh blood, scarcely so soon, however, as they found it in the shape of two pig which had been murdered in their absence by their fellow *sportsmen* of the gun! A fresh beat was then organized, and a fine boar started, only to be accidentally headed back, to the disgust of the whole field. Breakfast was then discussed under a grove of umbrageous tamarind-trees, which put to shame the shade of tents. A third beat was managed in the afternoon, and a splendid run resulted over much the same ground as in the morning. All the field were well up (excepting Captain Hunter, who fell in some rough ground). The pig was first turned by Mr. Montague. Mr. Wynne was close behind, but the spear again fell to Major Hancock, who was next to him. This pig gave lots of fun, and every one had half-a-dozen tries at him before he was finally despatched by a fine spear from Mr. Montague. It was late before all the sportsmen reached the tents at Dhoraji. The lights of the camp looked very inviting some miles before they reached them. Most of the gentlemen were tired out, but the pleasures of hot baths, a good dinner, and good wine, added to the delights of music and the fascinations of the ladies, soon obliterated all sense of their fatigues; and all will look back with pleasure to that day at Dhoraji.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees. Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

"RIP VAN WINKLE" AT THE GAIETY.

"RIP VAN WINKLE" was produced at the Gaiety on Monday night. The audience, though not a large one, was fairly appreciative, and Mr. Frank Stuart's measure of delight should have been complete, to judge from the frequent bursts of applause which greeted his efforts. He has never appeared to better advantage, his delineation of the dissolute Hollander being really excellent. The plot, with its principal weird incident, is familiar to everybody. Rip Van Winkle, the hero, is the husband of a termagant, who appears to have spent the best part of her married life in striving to correct Rip's incorrigible love for schnapps by a free use of the "broomstick." The first act opens with a scene at a tavern, which reveals Rip, as he is familiarly known, roystering among other convivial souls and drinking inordinately. In the midst of their dissipation his irate dame appears, and, to use Rip's homely phraseology, there is "a shine." He is driven home ignominiously at the end of a serviceable broomstick, and told for the hundredth time that he is a "worthless, good-for-nothing, idle man." A Nemesis overtakes him in the person of Deyrich Van Slaus, the burgomaster (Mr. Richard Cowell), to whom he is indebted for arrears of rent. Hermann, the villain of the play (Mr. John Burton) and the burgomaster's son, is in need of money to support the extravagance of a profligate life, and applies for assistance to his father. But the burgomaster has, for the sake of his son, already embezzled a large sum of money, and flatly refuses to increase his defalcations. Then the younger villain discloses a secret, out of which they seek to make profit. Rip's little daughter Lowena (Miss Lilian May) is an heiress, and the bibulous Rip, ignorant of his child's good fortune, is to be cajoled into signing a contract binding him to bestow his daughter in marriage on Hermann. The burgomaster falls in with his son's wicked design, and calls upon Rip, ostensibly for the purpose of demanding arrears of rent, but really to get him to sign the contract. Finally, Rip is persuaded to put his signature to the deed, but a shrewd and unaccountable instinct prompts him to stipulate that its terms should not be enforced before the lapse of twenty years and a day, during which time he shall have the option of changing his mind and cancelling the bond. This proviso is embodied in a codicil, a duplicate of which is handed to Rip, who puts it into his game-bag for safe custody. On his part he is to be allowed to occupy his tenement free of rent, and to take liberties with the burgomaster's cellar. Later on Rip finds himself at the Kaatskill mountains on a shooting excursion. There he meets an imp of the mountains, at whose appearance Rip is much dismayed. The imp is deaf and dumb, and bears a barrel of spirits on his back. The demon goes through a pantomime, which results in this good-natured sportsman relieving him of his burden and carrying it up the mountain-side. Presently his guide halts, and Rip is staggered at the sight of the spirits of the mountains. They broach the barrel, and one of them proffers him a glass of its contents. Rip tosses it off, and the fiery liquor overcomes its victim, who immediately falls asleep, and remains sleeping there for exactly twenty years. On awakening, Rip is the possessor of a broken, rusty gun, the most tattered garments, and a patriarchal beard. He returns to what used to be his home with strong forebodings as to the nature of the reception awaiting him, to find, however, his good dame and his former boon companions all dead. In the interval his sister Alice has married Knickerbocker, and his daughter Lowena, now a full-grown, comely damsel, is about to be sacrificed against her will to the wily Hermann. Rip remembers the codicil, which he produces from his game-bag, and insists on enforcing it. Lowena thereupon has her desire fulfilled, and is happily married to her true lover, Gustave (Mr. Norville). Mr. Turner, in the little he had to do, played with spirit and taste; but the real interest of the play turned upon Rip Van Winkle, who was ably represented by Mr. Stuart. Mrs. Norville handled the part of Dame Van Winkle very successfully, and Miss Blaine's was a really meritorious piece of acting. In the second part of the programme Herr Maurice Freyberger rapidly sketched on canvas the portraits of several well-known personages, and afterwards explained that the trick was accomplished simply by retracing with charcoal the lineaments of each face, already faintly drawn in pencil. The entertainment concluded with songs by several members of the company, which were very heartily received, Misss Edith Wilson gaining especially warm plaudits for her rendering of "Awfully awful."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m.
Réunion, Ladies' Coffee and Reading Rooms, Fort, 7 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Ticket of Leave Man," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Arrow (s), from Mandvee; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Urano (s), Trieste; Corinth (s) and Vircent (s), Newcastle; Sestos (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Rochdale (s), to E. Point; Pachamba (s), Bussorah; H. M. S. Jumna, England.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sestos entered the dock yesterday.

THE TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 23rd instant was 37 ft. 56 cents.

THE TEMPERANCE REFRESHMENT ROOMS.—A "social gathering" is advertised for this evening at the Ladies' Temperance Coffee and Reading Rooms, Old High Court, Apollo Street.

THEFT.—Samboo Essoo, *alias* Samboo Gopal, was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of stealing two bundles of dry fish, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Rowjee Chimajee, from his residence at Sewree. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a woman named Heera, who died from the effects of burns, caused on the 14th instant, by her *saree* accidentally catching fire while she was asleep near a naked kerosine-oil lamp. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

GOA.—His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa has received instructions from Portugal to cut down teak-trees from the forest at Novas Conquistas, Nagar Avelly, and Damaun, and bring them to the ports of Panjim or Marmagaum. The logs are thought to be, most probably, intended for the construction of the new railway, though the order is not explicit on the subject.

ABSCONDED.—A Hindoo woman named Lalcha, residing at the Musjid Bunder, reported to the police on Monday last that her son, aged 16 years, named Goolie Mulla, absconded about four days ago with certain gold ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 538, belonging to her. The boy is supposed to have left Bombay for Calcutta with a Hindoo theatrical company.

NEW SCOTCH CHURCH AT MHOW.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that the New Presbyterian Church at Mhow is to be opened for public worship on the 30th instant. The church is a beautiful and handsome structure, and is situated in a position that is seen from every part of the camp. It is capable of accommodating 250 sitters. The whole structure, which consists of the church and a porch in front, is built of solid stone. There are side buttresses at regular intervals, which give an appearance of strength and massiveness to the building. The roofing of both church and porch is corrugated iron. The church is lighted by side windows, surmounted by neatly designed trefoil ones. While at the end of the building, behind the pulpit, is a large window of most tasteful design. The entire glazing of the windows, which are divided into small diagonal panes, is of variegated coloured glass. As to the interior of the church, the ceiling is of yellowish pine-wood. The roof is supported by heavy trusses, the appearance of which is much admired. The sittings are the usual church pews. The centre passage of the church is laid with different coloured slate stones, laid in diagonal pieces; and the flooring of the porch is the same as that of the church. There are also a pulpit and marble baptismal font, both designed by Mr. Stevens of Bombay. It will be seen from the advertisement that there is still a deficit in the amount required to clear off the debt. As some friends at a distance may be willing to help, donations will be gratefully received by Rev. John Morrison, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Mhow.

DACOITY AT DOOGAUM DOOMALA.—A dacoity took place at Doogaum Doomala, of the Mallegaumkur, last week, in the house of Rulloop Chund. It is reported that the dacoits have carried away a booty of forty thousand rupees. The police have not as yet traced the dacoits.—*Poona Observer.*

ASKING FOR AN UNAUTHORIZED REWARD.—Framjee Sorabjee, a police havildar of the Bombay police force, attached to the A division, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of asking for an unauthorized reward from Dhunjeebhoy Cooper. On the 15th instant Dinshaw Dorabjee, a Parsee, complained to the police that his silver watch, valued at Rs. 35, which he had placed under his hat on the Esplanade while playing at cricket, was missing. The prisoner, who enquired into the matter, discovered that the watch had been taken away by Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Cooper, and it was recovered from the shop of a Parsee watch-maker. While Hormusjee was being taken to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon, the prisoner asked for Rs. 2 from the father of the accused to defray buggy expenses, and a further sum of four annas to procure tiffin for himself; and subsequently he demanded Rs. 25 on the pretence that it was to be paid to Inspector Chislett, who was in charge of the case. This matter being brought to his notice, Mr. Chislett reported it to Mr. Superintendent Crummey, who, after investigation of the complaint, was ordered by the Commissioner of Police to prosecute the prisoner. Havildar Framjee Sorabjee was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE POONA OBJECTION TO EXCHANGE.—It is said that the owner of the horse Heliograph is still dissatisfied with the decision of the Poona Stewards. Our readers will remember that this animal ran second to Exchange for the Criterion Stakes at the last Poona meet, and on it being subsequently discovered that the horse ran as the property of Mr. Herbert when it actually belonged to Mr. Bowen, the professional jockey, the stewards, accorded the race and stakes to Mr. Walter's Heliograph. Mr. Walter's objection to the stakes being given to his horse while all the bets with lotteries go to Exchange, the Stewards object to reopen, and we think rightly so. On this final decision of the stewards, the owner of Heliograph has threatened to take his case before a court of law. We, with others, would advise Mr. Walter to do nothing of the kind, as such technical objections are better disposed of by sporting men than in a court of law. The gentlemen whose decision has been given have already stated that in Exchange running in Mr. Herbert's name there was nothing fraudulent, not even a false declaration, but simply an incorrect entrance, which might have been brought before the authorities before the race meeting terminated, and not nearly one month afterwards, as it appears to have been.—*Id.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th January, 1881, was 15,223 maunds, and in money Rs. 14,731. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1880 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 15th Jan. 1881.	Week ending 17th Jan. 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds. 9,342	Mds. 4,119	Mds. 5,223	..
Amount	Rs. 6,474	Rs. 1,899	Rs. 4,575	..
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds. 52,353	Mds. 46,670	Mds. 5,683	..
Amount	Rs. 13,061	Rs. 11,363	Rs. 1,698	..
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 22,784	Mds. 22,094	Mds. 690	..
Amount	Rs. 11,206	Rs. 10,478	Rs. 729	..
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 986	Mds. 904	Mds. 82	..
Amount	Rs. 2,492	Rs. 2,286	Rs. 206	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds. 4,783	Mds. 5,131	..	Mds. 348
Amount	Rs. 6,149	Rs. 4,825	Rs. 1,324	..
SALT—				
Weight	Mds. 21,996	Mds. 49,456	..	Mds 27,460
Amount	Rs. 1,797	Rs. 11,563	..	Rs. 9,766
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds. 7,081	Mds. 7,289	..	Mds. 208
Amount	Rs. 2,325	Rs. 1,721	Rs. 604	..
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds. 6,624	Mds. 4,100	Mds. 2,524	..
Amount	Rs. 3,698	Rs. 2,110	Rs. 1,588	..
STATE RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight	Mds. 4,138	Mds. 5,768	..	Mds. 1,630
Amount	Rs. 2,837	Rs. 3,280	..	Rs. 443
MOWRA—				
Weight	Mds. 19,438	Mds. 12,182	Mds. 7,256	..
Amount	Rs. 5,594	Rs. 2,884	Rs. 2,710	..
DRY FRUIT—				
Weight	Mds. 12,913	Mds. 12,052	Mds. 861	..
Amount	Rs. 6,451	Rs. 4,801	Rs. 1,650	..
TIMBER—				
Weight	Mds. 9,409	Mds. 7,350	Mds. 2,059	..
Amount	Rs. 2,010	Rs. 1,618	Rs. 392	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds. 93,979	Mds. 73,488	Mds. 20,491	..
Amount	Rs. 31,701	Rs. 22,237	Rs. 9,464	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,65,826	Mds 2,50,603	Mds. 15,223	..
Amount	Rs. 95,826	Rs. 81,095	Rs. 14,731	..

MUSKETRY.

THE following return shows the progress made by the troops in this Presidency in carrying out the annual course of musketry up to the end of last month.

BRITISH TROOPS.

No. in order of Merit.	Corps.	No. of men exercised.	Figure of Merit.	No. of Marksmen.	Best shooting Company and its Figure of Merit.
	Cavalry.				
—	17th Lancers	382	31·33	16	G. 32·96
	Infantry.				
1	2nd Battalion 17th	439	112·31	117	D. 118·25
2	83rd	472	109·61	118	H. 117·31
3	62nd	192	107·96	47	D. 116·88
4	98th	284	102·29	37	F. 109·60
5	Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) ..	699	101·36	84	I. 107·82
6	29th	435	87·37	50	E. 101·52
7	4th (2nd Batt)	255	82·74	14	H. 87·45
	NATIVE TROOPS.				
	Cavalry.				
—	1st Lancers	112	31·33	—	D. 38·27
	Infantry.				
1	6th N. I.	454	84·50	61	D. 89·19
2	18th	150	81·48	14	H. 86·70
3	2nd	501	80·00	43	D. 86·19
4	21st	237	77·39	11	A. 84·17
5	14th	549	76·61	36	H. 79·77
6	26th	293	76·50	15	B. 80·09
7	7th	424	74·05	13	H. 79·95
8	17th	502	73·93	15	E. 87·53
9	12th	477	72·50	14	H. 83·00
10	22nd	521	71·76	13	B. 77·96
11	25th	139	67·70	2	H. 72·61
12	20th	69	60·52	1	C. 60·52

The best shot amongst the British troops is Sergt.-Major Hoey, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, with 183 points.

The best shots amongst the native troops are Private Pitnac Sonnac, 6th N. I., and Lance Havildar Sheik Habeeb, 14th N. I., each with 149 points.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held at 3 p.m. yesterday. There were present Dr. Cook, chairman; Sir Frank Souter; Dr. Pinkerton; Colonel Hancock; Captain Morland; Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote; Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I.; Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee; Mr. R. N. Sayani; and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Council agreed to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,750 from the surplus cash balance to meet the cost of 25 lengths of 40 ft. each of new patent stout tanned canvas, lined with vulcanized india-rubber for the use of the Fire Brigade, the grant for 1880 having lapsed.

CATTLE-SHED AT CAMMATEEPORA.

Sanction was also given to a grant of Rs. 16,531-15 to meet the cost of building the first milch-cow stable at Camateepoora, the grant for 1880 having lapsed.

DRAINAGE.

It was resolved to recommend a grant of Rs. 7,745-10 from the surplus cash balance to meet the cost of laying a new pipe drain from Agreepada to the low-level at Sewree.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Council agreed to the Commissioner's acceptance of Mr. Perozsha Dadabhoy's tender of Rs. 1,500 per annum, payable in advance, for the right to collect fruit in the Victoria Gardens for a term of three years.

COLABA BURNING-GROUND.

The council resolved on the recommendation of the Health Officer that there is no objection to cremations being continued in the Colaba burning-ground. Under Sec. 249 A of the Municipal Acts, a certificate would be sent to Government stating that the ground may be re-opened accordingly.

WATER-SUPPLY.

The question of a deficient water-supply in Dhunjee Dungria Street would be referred to the Municipal Comissioner.

DYNAMITE AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik moved that proper measures be taken to protect the public against the consequences of the unguarded use of dynamite. The Rao Saheb said that there had been two cases reported in the papers, in which lives had been lost, owing to a careless use of the explosive, and the matter had really assumed a very serious aspect. Drainage operations were being carried on in the midst of the city, and, as far as the speaker learnt, a large number of people had been blown into eternity simply because of an absence of proper precautions against such accidents. There was no doubt that a contractor will be liable if he employs to handle the dynamite such men as are unskilled in the work, and are the immediate cause of the death of other people, for such claims as the relatives of the unfortunate men may choose to bring forward. The men killed in the two instances referred to were of the poorest class, which is practically helpless in a matter of this kind in a large city like Bombay. The Rao Saheb felt very strongly the necessity for measures to prevent the handling of the dynamite by common coolies.

Sir Frank Souter, explaining the matter as one appertaining more immediately to his department, said that on the arrival of the dynamite applications were made to him by contractors and others to be allowed to use it in Bombay, and amongst the applicants was the presidency contractor, Mr. Dadabhoy, who took Sir Frank a letter of recommendation from the Executive Engineer. Sir Frank refused to give the contractor a license before being satisfied that it was entirely safe to do so. Subsequently he was assured that the store of dynamite would be kept on the Flats, a small quantity only being brought in for daily use; and being under the impression that the contractors were working under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, he naturally felt that it would be safe to grant a licence, and accordingly did so. Sir Frank went down himself next morning, and was satisfied that it was the case that only small quantities were brought in daily and put away separately in two small boxes, the dynamite in one, and the detonators in the other. It appeared, however, that the charge of the explosives was entrusted to a Purdasee coolie drawing a salary of Rs. 10 a month, who served them out as they were wanted daily. The consequence was that as dynamite and detonators were required they were put into a bucket and carried away together. Sir Frank's enquiries shewed that no precautions whatever were taken in giving out this dynamite, nor were the men employed to carry them to the work warned to keep the detonators and dynamite separate. He had placed himself in communication with the Government Solicitor, who has taken up the cases, and summonses have been issued against the contractors and the agent, and the person who was in the habit of serving them out. Sir Frank had also refused to grant any more licences without the express sanction of the Government. If dynamite was to be used at all for blasting purposes, very strict supervision should control its use and great care taken to guard against accidents. In the meantime he had also withdrawn all licences previously granted to contractors for the use of dynamite. After some further discussion it was resolved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to forbid the use of any explosive material in connection with the carrying out of any municipal work unless some competent and skilful person is present on behalf of the Municipality where such explosives are used or are being carried from place to place, and unless the Commissioner is satisfied that the said explosives will be entrusted to some skilled person or persons who, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is or are competent to be placed in charge of such explosives."

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING-BATH.

THE fifth annual general meeting of subscribers to the Breach Candy Swimming-bath was held at the bath premises yesterday morning. The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner presided; and there were also present Mr. R. Murray, Mr. Evan, and Mr. J. Marshall, Honorary Secretary.

The fifth annual report, which was presented, was approved and adopted, together with the accounts appended thereto. It appears that during the past year six meetings of the committee were held to consider the different subjects relating to the general management of the bath, when also the financial position of the bath was carefully gone into. Colonel C. S. Sturt and Mr. R. Murray were requested to act as additional members of the committee, *vice* Mr. Cleveland, resigned. The committee is now composed of the following gentlemen:—

President.—Mr. J. H. Grant.

Members.—The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, C. S. I., Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Drs. Weir, Cody, and Cook, Messrs. F. W. Sedgwick, J. Macfarlane, H. Curwen, F. A. Little, A. C. Watt, R. Murray, Rienzi Walton, and Col. C. S. Sturt.

Honorary Secretary.—Mr. John Marshall.

The financial position of the bath was as follows. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 246-6-4. The collections during the year from life members, monthly subscribers, sale of tickets, towels, and drawers, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,632-2. The expenditure on account of salaries of the bath attendant, hamal, ayah, and petty charges was Rs. 1,194-10-6, to which have to be added Rs. 290 for erecting sky-lights, for diving-board, and for white-washing the bath. Thus the total receipts, with former balance, amounted to Rs. 1,884-8-4, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,484-10-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 396-13-10 at the commencement of the current year. Debts due by the bath for expenses incurred during its construction have all been liquidated, and the bath is now free of all claims whatsoever. The average per month of gentlemen subscribers was 11·5, of lady subscribers 3·83, and of casual visitors 284·25, with an average collection of Rs. 127. The average monthly expenditure on account of establishment and petty charges was Rs. 97. Several rings found in the bath during the year were returned to parties who claimed them, except one, which has remained unclaimed for the past two years.

After the adoption of the report, the question of constructing a Turkish bath was considered; and it was resolved that a scheme be prepared and circulated to the members. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CONSPIRACY AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE following is the translation of the letter, addressed to Chima Sahib, and found in the hollow stool at Khiru Hollar's:—

The Goddess Jagodamba (mother of the world) and Shivaji Maharaj (are) pleased.

To His Highness Chima Sahib Maharaj Chatrapati, Lord of Kolhapur, at present residing in Nepal.

In the service of the Lord (we), servants, Rambhut bin Dhondbhut Kadekar and Jaguba bin Bhairu Katale, personal servant, belonging to the Mudpak (cooking establishment) of the Sirkar of Karvir, inhabitants of Karvir, joining our hands and placing our heads three times at (your Royal) feet, make our obeisance with our heads and the eight parts of the body, and request and pray. We are doing well at Kolhapur by the favour of (your) Royal feet up to the 13th day of the first fortnight of Magh, Shake year 1801 (22nd February, 1880).

Further, account from here as follows:—

After your Highness left Kurrachee port (Kurrachee) a letter sent by your Highness to the joint address of Rama Ingavala and Jaguba Katale was received. Since then nothing has been learnt from your Highness up to this time. Thereby we have become very anxious; but what should we poor people do? Every way there is no means of seeing you. It is not necessary for us that this should be made known to you, you; of course know all things. Let it be. Now from here the dignified Nana Sahib Nimbalkar, Balajee Yeshwant, a Deshasth Brahmin, Narayenbhut Pandharpurkar, and Natha Kuruya—in all four men—are sent, and with them the following things:—A bracelet made of a creeper growing on the sea-coast and a small cylindrical golden box, with the thing in it. May it please your Highness to arrange to have these two things always with you (without fail). The bracelet should be worshipped every day. The day on which and the place where these things will reach you should be noted down for your remembrance. The bracelet and box should be worshipped on every Tuesday and Friday. When you will leave your place with the intention of coming down to Kolhapur you should let the bracelet down into water. The box alone should be worn in your sacred thread, worshipped, and its tirtha (water made sacred by its touch) taken. These things have caused to be made for you under great difficulties, and they are sent to you. The Vastad (the master) from whom these things were obtained has been made to stay until your arrival. The answer to this letter should come with detailed account, when we shall send a man with many other means. Having sent this letter to you, we are here taking measures to make the name of your gadi (Royal cushion) famous. But when we shall receive your answer with your favour and benedictions, the undertaking will gain more strength, and in a few days the English shall be defeated. By your Highness' favour an attempt of this undertaking should be made by us (your) servants. This is (our) undivided object on account of your ... Now in this Rajya the English having done many vexatious things, have rendered it difficult for man to get (his) food. This and the other account will be known to you when the men sent from here will orally deliver it. Your Highness ... of your departure said that you would return to Kolhapur, and as yet your Royal feet are not seen. To what condition we, with some people, are reduced thereby cannot be described. Just as a cow deserts her calf and the calf lows after her, so we, since your departure, have been passing the time, sorrowfully. Some men from among us have been meditating to defeat the English by overthrowing the power they have acquired in your Rajya. But they are afraid to take the lead without the master. And you, our Lord, being like a lion, we are obliged to behave like poor people. Therefore the abovesaid plans being approved of, a tiger-like order should be issued. The answer to the letter should come soon; such must be the order. May this be known near your Royal feet. This is the prayer.

P.—S. The said Vastad (master) is newly found by us; and there are indications that he is a proper man in matters of bravery, &c. May this be known. This is the prayer.

P. S.—The Rashikar Bhut told you when at Kurrachee that after your Highness' arrival at Kolhapur, you should first go to the Goddess Mahakali, in company with some men, in the dead of night, and take with you four pailis of rice, cooked and mixed with curds, five cocoanuts, one crowing cock, one horned ram, and two pailis of fourteen different sorts of corn (as an offering to the Mahakali) and bury them before her; and then enter the town and sit on the Gadi. This account has been already communicated to you through Bhujanga Sowalekari at Kurrachee, and you have answered from there that you will not remember it, and we should reduce it to writing. This is one token. The other token is that the Bhutjee of Vasagade told you to observe fasts on Tuesdays and Fridays, and often to call to your memory the Goddess Ambabai, your father and mother (and), you must have been doing it accordingly. But this request is made by way of a suggestion. This is the prayer.

Signature of Rambhut bin Dhondbhut Kadekar, in his handwriting.

Signature of Jaguba bin Bhairu Kotah of Karvir (mark).

Address on the cover:

To the Huzur (Royal Presence) of H. H. Chima Sahib Maharaj Chatrapati, Lord of Kolhapur, residing in Nepaul.

N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

ALLAHABAD VOLUNTEERS.—The popular Commandant and the officers of the Allahabad Volunteer Corps are making strenuous efforts to get up a "camp of exercise" for the Volunteers, and it is to be hoped that those efforts will be crowned with success.—*Indian Herald.*

SERIOUS FIRE IN A NATIVE STATE.—A correspondent informs us that a serious fire occurred in the Baira Ilaka of the Chamba State, towards the end of last month. Some homesteads, a man, and about a hundred and fifty sheep and goats were burnt.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE CAVAGNARI MEMORIAL AT KOHAT.—The memorial tower will, it is estimated, cost about Rs. 15,000, and, including the Municipal donation, about Rs. 8,500 has already been subscribed; the balance will be raised by public subscription. The design of the tower, which, it may be mentioned, has been seen and approved by Lady Cavagnari, was prepared by Mr. B. C. Bensley, C. E., Assistant Engineer of Kohat; and is exceedingly handsome. The following description will be of interest to many of our readers. The tower, which is to be 70 feet in height, exclusive of the platform forming its base, will be constructed of the very finest description of brick-work, with dressings, &c., of blue lime-stone and white marble. The brickwork in cornices and other traceries will be coated with fine and durble stucco. The dial of the clock will be sufficiently elevated to be visible from the city and in cantonments; will be four feet in diameter, and constructed of opal; so that the clock may be illuminated at night. The clock will work a peal of bells, which will chime the quarters and strike the hours, so as to be heard for a mile round. The building will be erected in the Kohat Municipal garden; and at the foot a small garden, enclosed by iron railings, will be laid out. The subscription lists will, we understand, be shortly distributed; and should a larger sum than required for the present purpose be collected,—an exceedingly likely contingency, considering the very large circle of friends left by the late lamented Sir Louis Cavagnari—the surplus will be utilized in founding a Cavagnari scholarship.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

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JEWELLERY. Introducer and Manufacturer of STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

WATCHES. ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES. (MACHINE MADE.) Compensated and Adjusted. Every part interchangeable.

CLOCKS. Gentlemen's Gold Cases, 2 ozs. ..£25
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interests thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 4 „

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............Dollars 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
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For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..

*BRANDY.

Muller Frere's Brandy	„ 18 0	
Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	„ 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	„ 24 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	„ 22 0	

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau Divian	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan......................	„ 26 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 26 0	„ 28 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	..
Do. do. (1 doz.)	..	Rs. 3 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24 0	..

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8 per tin.	
Mettwurst	„ 1 6 „	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

NOTICES.

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CAN be worked by hand to a pressure of 300 tons and by power to 600 tons and upwards.
Specially-designed Presses for Cotton, Hides, Cloth, Jute, Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c.
The Standard Oil Company of New York have 150 "Boomer" Presses in use at their works.

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DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE.—AS the DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY will be worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on and from the 1st January, 1881, all persons having CLAIMS in respect to any LOSS or DAMAGE to GOODS are requested to submit particulars of such claims to the undersigned up to the END of the CURRENT YEAR. After that date claims should be forwarded to the DEPUTY CONSULTING ENGINEER, Public Works, Secretariat, Bombay. Envelopes containing letters on this subject should be distinctly endorsed on the front, "CLAIMS."

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent, D. and M. S. Ry.
Ahmednagar, December, 1880.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the First SESSIONS of 1881 of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a SESSION of ADMIRALTY for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of January, 1881.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 11th January, 1881.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE, Allahabad, up to 15th February, 1881, for the supply of HAVERSACKS, OILS, SPONGES and other stores (more or less) to the Allahabad Arsenal, from 1st April, 1881, up to the 31st March, 1882.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the Stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, affixing on it a stamp of the value of eight annas, are procurable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted.)
III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, two of which are procurable on application at this office for four rupees.
IV.—These lists or schedules should be in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a statement that the tenderers have inspected the authorised patterns of each article they tender for.
V.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 3* per cent. on the total cost of stores as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders.
VI.—Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected.
VII.—The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted and no reason will be given for rejecting any tender.
VIII.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Inspector General of Ordnance, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the rates of which are not approved.
IX.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on the 15th February, 1881. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
X.—In the case of an accepted tender the contractor must be prepared to affix an agreement stamp of eight annas to the contract deed.
XI.—In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.
XII.—On failure of the contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government, at his own discretion.
XIII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.

J. MURRAY, Captain, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance.
Allahabad, Arsenal Office, 12th January, 1881.
* In the form of Treasury receipt.

NOTICES.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in abanishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, lowh state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

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strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London.
This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

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THE RESTORATIVE POWER OF
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Is daily made manifest by the remarkable cures affected by it, Prepared by
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IT is as harmless as Quinine, while as a tonic, for nervous affections it is far superior. As a restorative it affords immediate relief when the system is jaded and worn by severe mental work, or depressed after unusual nervous excitement. In cases of despondency and grief, its exhilarating and stimulating effect is most marked

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ARE composed of PURE PHOSPHORUS (Luminous), QUININE, IRON and NUX VOMICA.
An invaluable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY of BLOOD and loss of NERVE POWER.
This preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS, and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly.
BRAIN WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, PROFESSIONAL and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from this COMBINATION OF TONICS.
FOR CONVALESCENTS recovering from Fever and other Exhausting Diseases, this restorative is superior to all other medicine.
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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
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ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed.
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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice, and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

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Are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, &c., &c., by
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whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.
Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonial, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited Bombay, and all the principalmerchants in India.

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GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size ...	Rs. 20
Do. „ large size ...	„ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior ...	„ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers ...	„ 30 and 35
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ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

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Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder ...	Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever ...	„ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs. 35
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Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever ...	„ 45, 50 60. 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety ...	„ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish ..	„ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size ...	Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased ...	„ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month ...	„ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size ...	„ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished ...	„ 65
Do. do. lever escapement ...	„ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish ...	„ 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case ...	„ 200 to 240

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January 12, 1881.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Of which ROSE and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the best Pianoforte for India. Cash Price, Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
[The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE and Co.]
N. B.—Intending purchasers of reputed "Sympathetics," New or Second-hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE and Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap, and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.
Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.
Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc-lined, Rs. 25 extra.

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The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India, Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Talet Pin Plate. Price nett Cash, Rs. 375.

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Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. ROSE and Co.

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S. ROSE and Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Under the one-year purchase system	Rs. 900 0	
Cases of tin and wood	„ 25 0	
		925 0
Payment on giving the order	„ 250 0	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	„ 125 0	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	„ 125 0	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	„ 125 0	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	„ 100 0	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	„ 100 0	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	„ 100 0	
		925 0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system	Rs. 700 0
Cases of tin and wood	„ 25 0
Total Rs. 725	
Payment on giving the order	Rs. 200
Promissory Note at 3months from date of despatch	„ 100
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	„ 100
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	„ 100
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	„ 100
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	„ 75
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	„ 75
Total Rs. 725	

HAROLD and Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference in order to prevent mistakes.

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	Per Imperial Gal Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption ...	13 0	13 8
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SHERRY IN WOOD.
MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon ...	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperia Gallons ...	216 0	236 0

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8 12	8 9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242 0	256 0

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs. ...	172 0	180 0
t. Estephe „ „ ...	216 0	231 0

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BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES
FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.
The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE ...	Rs. 80
„ FINE „ „ ...	„ 85
„ 18-CARAT GOLD „ ...	„ 150

Description:—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.
There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.
On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.
We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.

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THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE a Splendid Assortment of the New Shapes now worn all warranted not to change colour.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's black stiff, round crown ...	7	8
Gent's do. best quality ...	8	8
Special hat for *tall* men, best beaver felt, stiff square crown ...	8	8
Gentlemen's black soft felt, round crown ...	8	8
Gentlemen's drab soft, round crown, best felt ...	8	8
Gentlemen's drab stiff, round crown ...	8	8
Ladies' "Ascot," black stiff felt, round crown, latest shape ...	9	8
Ladies' black "Exchange," soft felt, round crown ...	10	8
Ladies' "Exchange," drab fawn, &c....	10	8
Ladies' Tweed hats ...	4	8
Gentlemen's Tweed hats ...	4	8
Travelling Caps, Double Peaks ...	4	0
Scotch Caps, Balmoral or Glengarry ...	4	0
Clerical Hats, Best Felt ...	8	8

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CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
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MR. J. MANOLESCU has the pleasure to state that he has always on hand Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches suitable for any Fancy Dress or Theatrical Performance.
Ladies' faded hair and combings made up in any style at moderate prices.
Orders executed at the shortest notice.
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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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A CHOICE PARCEL OF
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"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
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"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

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Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS, Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS, Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS, Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

NOTE.—Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.

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ANNUAL INCOME £1,305,500
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LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favourably with those of any first class office.
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AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1881.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was opened on Jan. 6th, by Royal Commission. The ceremony was of the tamest character, though outside the Palace of Westminster and in Westminster-hall large crowds had assembled as if in anticipation of a scene of excitement. There were but very few Peers present. In the body of the House and in the Strangers' Gallery there were large numbers of ladies. The Lord Chancellor, Earl Spencer. Earl Sydney, and Lord Manson having taken their seats in front of the Throne as Royal Commissioners, Sir W. Knollys, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to request the attendance of the Commons. The Speaker and a large number of the members of the House of Commons came to the Bar shortly afterwards.

Mr. Bethell, Reading Clerk, having read the Royal Commission,

The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's speech, which was as follows :—

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I have called you at a period earlier than usual to the resumption of your labours, as some affairs of more than common urgency demand your attention.

" My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly and harmonious.

" The main question relating to the frontier between Turkey and Montenegro has been settled.

" The Powers are now engaged in communications which have in view the determination of the frontier between Turkey and Greece.

" Some important portions of the Treaty of Berlin, which have so long remained without fulfilment, continue to form an object of my anxious attention.

" A rising in the Transvaal has recently imposed upon me the duty of taking military measures with a view to the prompt vindication of my authority, and has of necessity set aside for the time any plan for securing to the European settlers that full control over their own local affairs, without prejudice to the interests of the natives, which I had been desirous to confer.

" I regret that the war in Basutoland still continues, notwithstanding the efforts of the Cape Government. It would cause me much satisfaction if a suitable occasion should present itself for friendly action on my part with a view to the restoration of peace.

" The war in Afghanistan has been brought to a close, and, with the exception of the Kandahar force, my troops have been recalled within the Indian frontier. It is not my intention that the occupation of Kandahar shall be permanently maintained ; but the still unsettled condition of the country, and the consequent difficulty of establishing a Native Government, have delayed for a time the withdrawal of the Army from that position.

" Papers on the several subjects to which I have adverted, as well as further correspondence on the Military Estimates of India, will be presented to you.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" The Estimates for the Services of the coming year are in a forward state of preparation, and will be speedily laid before you.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" There has been a gradual, though not very rapid, improvement in the trade of the country ; and I am now able to entertain a more favourable expectation of the Revenue for the year than I could form at its commencement.

" The anticipation with which I last addressed you of a great diminution of the distress in Ireland, owing to an abundant harvest, was realized ; but I grieve to state that the social condition of the country has assumed an alarming character. Agrarian crimes in general have multiplied far beyond the experience of recent years. Attempts upon life have not grown in the same proportion as other offences ; but I must add that efforts have been made for personal protection, far beyond all former precedent by the police, under the direction of the Executive. I have to notice other evils yet more widely spread ; the administration of justice has been frustrated, with respect to these offences, through the impossibility of procuring evidence, and an extended system of terror has thus been established in various parts of the country, which has paralyzed almost alike the exercise of private rights of the performance of the civil duties.

" In a state of things new in some important respects, and hence with little of available guidance from former precedent, I have deemed it right steadily to put in use the ordinary powers of the law before making any new demand. But a demonstration of their insufficiency, amply supplied by the present circumstances of the country, leads me now to apprise you that proposals will be immediately submitted to you for intrusting me with additional powers, necessary in my judgment not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure, on behalf of my subjects, protection for life and property, and personal liberty of action.

" Subject to the primary and imperious obligations to which I have just referred, I continue to desire not less than heretofore to prosecute the removal of grievance and the work of legislative improvement in Ireland as well as in Great Britain.

" The Irish Land Act of 1870 has been productive of great benefits, and has much contributed to the security and comparative well-being of the occupiers of the soil, without diminishing the value or disturbing the foundations of property. In some respects, however, and more particularly under the strain of recent and calamitous years, the protection which it supplied has not been found sufficient, either in Ulster or the other Provinces.

" I recommend you to undertake the further development of its principles in a manner conformable to the special wants of Ireland, both as regards the relation of landlord and tenant, and with a view to effective efforts for giving to a larger portion of the people by purchase a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. This legislation will require the removal for the purposes in view, of all obstacles arising out of limitations on the ownership of property, with a due provision for the security of the interests involved.

" A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of County Government in Ireland, founded upon representative principles, and framed with the double aim of confirming popular control over expenditure, and of supplying a yet more serious want by extending the formation of habits of local self-government.

" Bills will be laid before you for the Abolition of Corporal Punishment in the Army and in the Navy.

" You will be asked to consider measures for the further reform of the Law of Bankruptcy ; for the Conservancy of Rivers and the Prevention of Floods ; for revising the Constitution of Endowed Schools and Hospitals in Scotland ; for the Renewal of the Act which established Secret Voting ; and for repressing the corrupt practices, of which in a limited number of towns, there were lamentable examples at the last General Election.

" I trust that your labours, which will be even more than usually arduous, may be so guided by Divine Providence as to promote the happiness of my people."

The members of the House of Commons then retired.

Earl Lytton, introduced by the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Earl of Latham, took the oath and his seat on his elevation to an earldom.

The sitting was then suspended.

Their Lordships' House re-assembled at 5 o'clock, when noble lords on each side assembled in considerable force and the Peeresses' Gallery was well filled. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge were in their places on the front cross bench, and Prince Christian and the Duke and Duchess of Teck occupied seats in the Royal Gallery. The Lord Chancellor having again read the Royal Speech,

Lord Carrington, who wore a Militia uniform, rose to move the Address. Having referred to his anxiety not to use any expressions which could disturb that unanimity which was so desirable at the present moment, he congratulated their lordships on the fact that the Government were to deal with the question of corrupt practices at elections and on our victories in Afghanistan. Referring to Ireland, he remarked that "coercion" was written on almost every page of the history of that country ; but he hoped Her Majesty's Government would refuse to be deterred by the repeated assertion that beneficial legislation was impossible in circumstances of revolutionary agitation and excitement, while at the same time they would not admit the assumption that men who had excited their fellows to crimes which every right-minded person execrated really possessed the power of setting all English rule at defiance.

Lord Yarborough, in a Yeomanry Cavalry uniform, seconded the motion. He paid a tribute of commendation for the steps taken by the Government to carry out the unfulfilled portions of the Treaty of Berlin, and briefly expressed a general concurrence in the observations of the mover.

Lord Beaconsfield avowed that he had never known an occasion of the opening of Parliament when there was greater reason for a deep sense of anxiety. He did not recollect a time when our foreign, colonial, and home affairs demanded such deep consideration. He charged Her Majesty's Government with having greatly contributed to bring about that grave state of things. A continuity in the main of the policy of this country used to be the aim of successive Governments, but Her Majesty's present Ministers seemed to have acted on the principle that on every occasion of a change in the Administration there ought to be a change in every part of the Government, because no sooner were they in office than they commenced to bring about a complete reversal of everything that had been done by their predecessors. He admitted no shortcomings in the Treaty of Berlin, but even supposing there were, it had at least secured the peace of Europe. After what had been done by Her Majesty's Government, nobody could say that peace was now ensured. On the contrary, it might be in peril within 24 hours. Then, as to the Afghan question, they had proclaimed on the house-tops and in every bazaar that they did not know what to do, and that after the brilliant achievements of our Army in Afghanistan they were going to scuttle out of that country. When they cut and ran from the scene of our conquests they would leave it open to every military adventurer. The noble earl then entered upon a spirited defence of the letter written by him on the eve of the General Election to the late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland on the prospects in that country. In that letter he warned the country that if decisive measures were not taken something would happen as bad as famine and pestilence ; but the present Government took an early opportunity of expressing a contrary opinion. The authority of the Queen was now absolutely superseded in three of the provinces of Ireland, and the Executive had abdicated its functions in that island. He charged the Government with having raised extravegant expectations by the issue of a second Land Commission and with error in not having renewed the Peace Preservation Act and not having called Parliament together in the autumn. He held that an amendment to the motion for an Address might be supported on strong grounds ; but he would not recommend such an amendment because he felt the necessity of not weakening the Executive at this moment. He held, however, that both Houses should require of the Government to proceed *de die in diem* with the measures for the restoration of order in Ireland and should show that there exists in England a Parliament equal to the occasion.

Lord Granville was not sure that the spirit of all Lord Beaconsfield's observations of that evening were entirely political and not at all polemical. He denied that a Government composed of men, who, when in Opposition, had denounced the policy of their predecessors in office, were bound when they came into power to follow slavishly that policy. He, however, protested against the assertion that Her Majesty's present Ministers had done nothing to reverse the policy of the Treaty of Berlin, and also against Lord Beaconsfield's assertions regarding Afghanistan, and he rejoiced to hear that Lord Lytton intended to bring the Afghan question before the House.

Coming to the closing sentences of Lord Beaconsfield he expressed his opinion that if Parliament did not show a disposition to consider remedial measures for Ireland government in Ireland would be very difficult ; but that if, while advancing the coercive legislation which Her Majesty's Ministers would promote as rapidly as possible, it manifested its readiness to put the relations of landlord and tenant on a sound basis, there would be a future of contentment and prosperity for Ireland.

The Duke of Marlborough at some length censured the Government for not having proposed the renewal of the Peace Preservation Act, and for not having called Parliament together in the autumn, when outrages became so rife in Ireland.

Lord Spencer defended the Ministers, and quoted statistics to show that while crime had been increasing and while land meetings were being held in Ireland the late Government took no extraordinary measure beyond instituting a prosecution which they subsequently dropped.

The Duke of Abercorn expressed his opinion that if the State went to the Irish agitation with the rod in one hand and sugar in the other it would fail, and said the law ought to be vindicated in the first instance.

Lord Dunraven expressed his wonder that after the declaration of the leaders of the agitation anyone could suppose its object was a settlement of the land question. He condemned the policy of the Government in not having adopted more vigorous measures though he gave them credit for the best intentions.

Lord Kimberley, while admitting that the difficulties in the way of success were great, maintained that it was the duty of the Government to try and make remedial measures for Ireland effectual for the contentment of that country.

The motion for the Address having been agreed to their Lordships adjourned at five minutes to 10 o'clock.

In the House of Commons, at the Evening Sitting the first three-quarters of an hour were occupied in giving notices for the opening Session.

Mr. Forster gave notice that he will bring in a Bill for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland, and also a Bill to amend the law relating to the carrying and possession of arms in Ireland. This notice was received with cries of "Oh !" from the Irish members, followed by loud cheers from all other parts of the House. Mr. Gladstone immediately rose and gave notice of his intention to move on Monday that all the stages of these Bills shall have precedence of all other business until the House shall otherwise direct.

The Attorney-General gave notice of a Bill for the better prevention of illegal practices at elections, and Sir C. Dilke gave notice of a Bill to continue and amend the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act of 1872.

The private members' notices were nearly 100 in number. Mr. Parnell gave notice of a motion on Monday, February 14, on the Parliamentary relations between Great Britain and Ireland. Three notices were given by Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Rylands and Mr. Serjeant Simon, relating to the affairs of the Transvaal. Mr. Alderman Fowler gave notice of a motion for a committee on the financial and general administration of India. Mr. Inderwick gave notice of a Bill for the extinction of the Extraordinary Tithe Rent, and Mr. Bourke intimated that he would move a resolution on the island of Cyprus.

Mr. Parnell gave notice of an amendment to the Address, in the shape of a paragraph assuring Her Majesty that peace and tranquility could not be promoted in Ireland by suspending any of the constitutional rights of the Irish people. Mr. M'Carthy and Mr. Dawson also gave notice of similar amendments, and numerous notices were given by Irish members of explanations to be required of Mr. Forster as to the prohibition of various Land League meetings.

The usual address in answer to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Mr. Stuart Rendel, who dilated at length on the paragraphs relating to foreign affairs, congratulating the Government—amid some derisive murmurs from the Opposition—on the success of the "European Concert," and vindicating the claims of Greece to a rectification of frontier. With regard to Ireland he was of opinion that the state of the country left no alternative but to assert the Queen's authority. At the same time he did not blame the Government for not intervening sooner, and asserted that it was not the Executive—from which, he remarked, too much was expected—but the administration of justice which had broken down. But though the first duty was to secure order, it was to remedial measures that we must chiefly look.

Mr. Slagg, in seconding the Address, dwelt on the signs of increasing commercial prosperity, and with regard to Ireland, he confessed that the Land Act had failed, and attributed the state of society in Ireland to the faulty condition of land tenure and the agitation.

Sir S. Northcote, who was warmly cheered by his party, commenced by criticizing the rose-coloured views of the European concert expressed by the mover, and complained of the reticence of the Government in regard to its foreign transactions. As to the early meeting of Parliament he said, amid much cheering, that though January was inconvenient, the House would gladly have met in November. After alluding briefly to the Afghan and South African paragraphs, he turned to the portion of the Speech devoted to Ireland, which, he thought, would at last thoroughly open the eyes of the people to the state of things in Ireland. Tracing the history of the recess, he contended that the Government ought to have foreseen what would be the result of the Land League agitation, which he described as the establishment of the most merciless and unscrupulous Government which existed in the world. The real Government of the country, he asserted, had broken down, and many years must elapse before the misfortunes produced by the loss of confidence and the demoralization of the people would be retrieved. The Government, he insisted with much earnestness, was responsible for these consequences by reason of its inaction.

Mr. Gladstone, who was also warmly cheered, replied first to the charge of secrecy by retorting it on the late Government, and with regard to the Greek frontier he said that every step had been taken in concert, though France was for the moment taking the lead in making suggestions. Passing next to the Irish question, he complained first of the vagueness of Sir S. Northcote's charge, and insisted that when he arraigned the Government for neglect of duty, he ought to say what the Government ought to have done, and when it should have done it. As to the failure to renew the Peace Preservation Act, if there was any censure to be passed, it must be on the late Government, which, by dissolving Parliament in March, made it impossible for any steps to be taken until May 14, though the Act expired in June. Admitting that the situation was full of shame and humiliation, he proceeded to defend the Government against the charge that it should have summoned Parliament earlier, alleging, first, the necessity of ascertaining what the existing law was, and quoting the precedents of former Coercion Acts. It was necessary also that the Government should come before Parliament with such a case as would command the united assent of all parties to the proposal they had to make. On all these grounds he maintained that the Government had waited long enough, but not too long. Adverting to what he described as Sir S. Northcote's infelicitons expression, "tinkering with the land laws," he said that though coercion might be indispensable to produce the frame of mind necessary for the consideration of remedial measures, yet "tinkering" must be the real remedy. In concluding his speech Mr. Gladstone mentioned the points on which the Government had come to the conclusion that the Land Act of 1870 had been shown to be defective. These were the provisions for preventing the imposition of exhorbitant rents and for securing the tenant's right for compensation for disturbance, and for preventing the augmentation of rents beyond the real value of the holding. The law, the Government thought, was defective in regard to the assignment of the tenant's interest, and the Bright Clauses of the Act of 1870 had proved inoperative.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, after an ineffectual attempt by an Irish colleague to count out the House, complained of the prohibition of certain Land League meetings, and asserted that in giving precedence to coercion Mr. Forster violated the assurances which he had given last year. Coercion would never put down the Land League, and in expressing his disappointment at Mr. Gladstone's speech, he asserted that the Act of 1870 in many instances had been a curse and not a boon, and that no "tinkering" of it would satisfy the Irish people.

Mr. A. Moore, who spoke from the Ministerial side, also complained of the priority given to coercion, and as a landlord earnestly entreated the House to settle the land question on a basis of justice, which was all the Irish people desired.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland, in answer to Mr. O'Connor, explained that no meeting had been prohibited except after sworn information that it was likely to be attended by danger to life. From his own personal knowledge he assured the House that intimidation prevailed to a large extent, and that it interfered seriously with the administration of justice.

The debate was continued until a late hour.

IRELAND.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

Dublin, Dec. 31.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Barry sat this morning shortly after 11 and resumed the trial of the Land Leaguers for conspiracy. Again only a small portion of the public manifested any interests in the proceedings. The gallery was half empty and the idlers about the Four Courts were not more numerous than under ordinary circumstances.

**The Attorney-General resumed and concluded his address to the jury as follows :—Now, gentlemen, I am glad to say that my task is nearly done. It has not been an agreeable one ; in some respects, it has been a painful one. I hope and believe that we love our country as well as many of those who make a louder boast of it. I hope and believe that we sympathise with the struggling Irish tenant—aye, and especially the struggling Irish tenant on our western shores. There is now, I am happy to think, if not a universal, at least a general desire to mitigate, or alleviate rather, the hardships of his lot. There is a general desire to secure him against injustice, to enforce, if enforcement should be necessary, that he shall carry on the business of his life on fair terms, and that those who have to deal with him shall be bound to deal with him on fair terms. There is a general, almost I may say universal, desire that he shall be enabled and assisted where opportunity offers to become the absolute owner of his farm. I believe a resolution to that effect was passed two years ago by a unanimous vote of even the last House of Commons. Gentlemen, I should gladly have welcomed the co-operation of all true Irishmen in carrying out that practicable scheme ; but as we read in Virgil, "*Dis aliter visum.*" Unfortunately, I think, for the country, other views have largely pravailed. Instead of co-operation to secure what may be practicable we have had what I cannot help regarding as a mischievous combination for what is visionary and impracticable. Great resources, yes, and great talent, have been wasted, and, I venture to say, almost more than wasted—worse than wasted in a crusade against the rights of private owners and the sacredness of engagements between man and man. And while I could have wished it otherwise, I may venture here to express a hope that when order is restored—as restored it must be and will be—when this craze has gone down, and what there is of just discontent has been met by just and honest legislation, when, if, I may so express it, this tyranny is overpast, when what some unjustly call American ideas, but what would be more correctly attributed to the Red Republicanism and Communism or Nihilism of other lands—when this body of mischievous doctrine, styled by its authors the "new gospel" shall have been abandoned and repudiated as fundamentally unsuited to this Ireland of ours, and to the naturally moral and religious character of its simple and kindly people, I would venture to express a hope that more than one of those whom it is my painful duty now to prosecute will yet be found using the intellects and gifts of speech with which God has endowed them, not in preaching this "new gospel" of strife and contention, but in preaching the doctrines—the old doctrines—of truth and justice, honestly and good faith, and in promoting peace and good will among the people of this land, once known as the isle of Saints. But, gentlemen, our immediate duty is of another character. We have now to see that the law is maintained, and that if it has been infringed it shall be pronounced authoritatively. You will take the law of the case in all its phases from the learned Judges upon that bench. Neither I nor my learned friends who represent the traversers have any right to direct you on that point. We may suggest our views, but authoritative statements of the law will come to you from the Judges on the bench. You, too, have another and a higher task to perform. To you it appertains to pronounce authoritatively upon the facts. If the evidence supports the statement I have made to you, if, as a matter of fact, you shall find that these several traversers have spoken, as I am told they have spoken, you will form your own opinion upon these facts, and you will say whether you are not satisfied that the charges which we bring against them and the offences which the learned Judges will describe and define for you have been proved. It is not necessary, gentlemen, for you to find them guilty of all, if you are not satisfied that they are guilty of all. If you find that all or any of the charges which we make against them are true, and if you find that what they are charged with amounts to the offences as they shall be defined for you by the Bench, it will be your duty, however painful, to convict them. If the matter is left doubtful, as you will hear from the Judges on the bench, according to the merciful principle of our law, and if you shall not be satisfied by satisfactory evidence that these acts with which they are charged have been done, or that some of them have been done, it will be equally your duty to acquit them. But we must recollect that this painful process in which we are all engaged is to be carried out by the joint action of learned and impartial Judges and an intelligent and honest jury sworn before high Heaven to pronounce their verdict upon the facts according to the evidence sworn to before them—yes, without fear or favour, keeping to a strict course, and not being prejudiced in favour either of the Crown or of the traversers. If you so answer upon the facts according to your consciences and with the approval of your own hearts, you will have done all that the Crown can ask. Whatever be the result, I hope you will be able to arrive at a conclusion satisfactory to yourselves and to the country. The law must be maintained, at whatever pain to individuals, whether engaged in its application or liable to suffer for its infraction. Disorder must be stopped. Thus and thus only can peace be restored to our distracted land ; and while allowing the fullest scope and the widest possible latitude for all free and fair discussion and argument upon political and other public topics, thus and thus only can individual liberty be protected and secured to all alike—to the merchant, the farmer, and the landowner, to the peasant and the peer, the poor and the rich, all equally entitled, as their birthright, to live their lives in peace, to enjoy the rights and fulfil the duties of that social position to which Providence has called them, and to follow their various callings as they may themselves think fit, no man or body of men daring to make them afraid.

The evidence was then taken. The first witness was a shorthand writer named Mills, who said that he had experience in his business. He came over to Ireland on the 9th of September, and attended a meeting at Ennis on the 19th of September. He knew the traversers, and he saw Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sullivan. He took notes of the speeches.

The Solicitor-General.—Be good enough to refer to your notes and read the remarks made by Mr. Parnell.

Witness read an extract from the speech as follows :—

" Depend upon it that the measure of the Land Bill of next Session will be the measure of our activity and energy this winter. (Cheers.) It will be the measure of our determination not to pay unjust rents. ('Good,' and cheers.) It will be the measure of your determination to keep a good grip on your homesteads. (Cheers.) It will be the measure of your determination not to bid for farms from which others have been evicted (cheers), and to use the strong force of public opinion to deter any unjust men among you (and there are many such) from bidding for such farms. If you refuse to pay unjust rents, if you refuse to take farms from which others have been evicted, the land question must be settled (cheers), and settled in a way that will be satisfactory to you. It depends, therefore, entirely upon yourselves, and not upon any Commissions or any Governments. When you have made this question really ripe for settlement, then, and not till then, will it be settled. It is very nearly ripe already in many parts of Ireland. It is ripe in Mayo, in Galway, in Roscommon, in Sligo, and in portions of the county Cork, but I regret to say that the tenant farmers of the county Clare have been backward in organization up to the present time. (Cheers.) You must then band yourselves together into land leagues ; every little town and village must have its own branch. You must know the circumstances of all the holding and all the tenures within the districts over which the Land League has jurisdiction. You must see that the principles of the Land League are inculcated, and when you have done this in Clare, Clare will take her rank with the other Irish counties, and you will find that you will be included in the next Land Bill which will be brought forward by the Government. (Cheers.) Now, what are you to do to a tenant who bids for a farm from which his neighbour has been evicted ? (Various shouts, among which were 'Kill him and Shoot him.')"

The Solicitor-General.—You will just distinguish between the speech that Mr. Parnell delivered and any cries or noises you heard in the crowd "Kill him," "Shoot him," were cries uttered by the crowd ?—Yes.

Witness continued reading—" Now, I think I heard somebody say 'Shoot him ;' but I wish to point out to you a very much better way, a more Christian and a more charitable way, which will give the lost sinner an opportunity of repenting. (Hear, hear.) When a man takes a farm from which another has been evicted you must shun him on the roadside when you meet him ; you must shun him in the streets of the town, you must shun him in the fair, in the market-place, and even in the house of worship by leaving him severely alone, by putting him into a moral Coventry, by isolating him from the rest of his kind as if he were a leper of old. You must show him your detestation of the crime he has committed, and you may depend upon it if the population of a county in Ireland carry out this doctrine that there will be no man so full of avarice, so lost to shame, as to dare the public opinion of all right-thinking men within the county and to transgress your unwritten code of laws. (Cheers.)"

Solicitor-General.—You did not see any landlords among them ?—I should not have known one if I saw him.

On the 2nd of October do you remember being at a public meeting in the city of Kilkenny ?—Yes.

Did you see Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Sexton there ?—I did.

Did you see them speaking at that meeting ?—I did.

Did you report their speeches ?—Yes.

From what position did you make the report ?

From the central position on the platform.

Were you near enough to the speakers to hear what they said ?—I was.

Turn to Mr. Parnell's speech ; but before that see where Mr. Marum refers to Mr. Crowley in explanation of what Mr. Parnell said.

Witness.—Mr. Marum, speaking before Mr. Parnell, said, " Mr. Crowley, who is not here on account of the crush on the platform, was to propose this resolution, and in his name I beg leave just to read and propose the resolution, after which you will hear Mr. Parnell :—' That we demand that the proprietary rights of the tenantry be duly and absolutely recognized by law in as full and ample a manner as landlord rights are now established, and that the principle of occupation ownership—namely, fixity of tenure and fair rents—so long withheld, should be at once conceded pending the attainment of the ultimate goal of our aspirations—namely, that a system of peasant proprietary shall finally restore Ireland to the Irish.' " The witness read at length extracts from a speech by Mr. Parnell to the people of Kilkenny, in the course of which Mr. Parnell said, "The Government will never agree to value between the landlord and the tenant. They will agree to make you the owners if you declare unmistakably that it is your intention to become the owners, and if you organize yourselves in this county of Kilkenny. (' We will.') If you join the National Land League (cheers) and send us information as to the rents of the tenantry throughout this county, as soon as we get information we will organize a strike against rent on the estate of every rack-renting landlord in Kilkenny. (Cheers.) As soon as you form yourselves into branches of the Land League and send us the rentals and Poor-Law valuation of every tenant farmer in the county we will select out of that number for you those holdings which are obviously paying rack-rent, and we will come down and assist those tenants to strike against the payment of further rent for some time. (Cheers.) But we wish you to do this in a methodical way. You must organize yourselves ; you must collect the information, send it to us, and then we will select a certain number of landlords in this and every other county, and we will call upon the tenantry on those estates to refuse to pay any rents until those rents are permanently reduced (cheers) ; and we will stand by the tenantry in this struggle. We will help you with all the resources at our command, and there are millions of your countrymen and countrywomen in America who will help you also (cheers), [' We have to thank you for it.'] who will send money to keep up this struggle as long as you bear yourselves like men. (Cheers.) And then when we have found out these bad landlords and have reduced them to their knees, and when we have settled the question without any Act of Parliament so far as bad landlords are concerned (cheers), we shall not find it any more difficult to reckon with good landlords, whom my friend Mr. Marum is so anxious about. (Loud cheers.) Further extracts from speeches were read. Mr. Sexton asked the people to fall into the ranks and help in the fight themselves.

Mr. Macdonogh proposed to ask the witness to read extracts pointed out in a letter read at the Kilkenny meeting.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said that, so far as he recollected in cases of the kind, the course pursued was that the Crown should read such passages as they wished to refer to as necesary for the purpose of the case, and put in the whole speeches, leaving liberty to the traversers to read such of the passages as they choose. That would save a great deal of time, and he was only anxious to save the public time.

Mr. Macdonogh said that he had already shown that he was anxious in every way to save the public time, but he could not in any way deviate from the strict rule of duty.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.—The rule we are inclined to adopt, Mr. Attorney, is this. Having regard to your very clear and able statement, we think the character of these meetings is one essential part of the case. You rested a good deal on organization got up as represented by the defendants, and the general character of the meetings at which these speeches were delivered. We think, therefore, the defendants will be at liberty to refer in evidence to this matter and anything that would tend to qualify and explain the meaning of these speeches. But I think it should be confined to that. In the newspapers I have very often seen, in the course of these meetings, a voluminious correspondence read. It would be the merest waste of time, and very prejudicial to the defendants if the whole of this correspondence should be put in evidence. I presume you are now about to refer to some passages in a letter read at a meeting purporting to come from the Bishop of Ossory ?

The reading of extracts from the speeches of the traversers was continued up to 5 o'clock.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said they should now adjourn to next year (laughter)—the first Monday in the new year.

Dublin, Jan. 3.

The trial of the Land Leaguers was resumed this morning, before Justices Fitzgerald and Barry. The court was well filled, but out of doors there was no excitement. The traversors, with the exception of Mr. Gordon, of Claremorris, were in attendance. Mr. Parnell was cheered on arriving at and leaving the Four Courts.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said that he and his learned brother, having reconsidered their former decision, were now disposed to allow Mr. Nolan to inquire as to speeches delivered by others than the defendants at the meetings in question.

Mr. Alfred Mills, shorthand writer, was recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Nolan. He said he was present at the Limerick meeting when Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., made the following remarks :—This resolution which we are supporting does not demand much. It demands what one of my constituents demanded when he said, 'Ah, Sir, if you could do anything to prevent the rent being raised upon us !' That is what we want at this moment. We want to prevent the rent being raised for every little bit of improvement, if it is only an additional 5s. an acre ; and, in addition to the rents not being raised, we demand that the right of the people of Ireland to a property in the soil, already recognized by the Land Act, should be fully, frankly, and honestly recognized. And now, as Mr. Bright and a great many other Englishmen who agree with us decline, and have frequently declined, to allow the rents to be measured, I say that the only way you can compel the Irish landlord to submit to fair rents is to compel him to have his land sold, if he will not permit it, and to have the people turned into peasant proprietors. There is the logic of it. We are told that rents are not to be measured by any tribunal—that has been frequently told us. If that is not to be done, then the landlord who cannot agree fairly with his tenant ought to be compelled to sell.

Mr. Spencer C. Harry, shorthand writer, said he had been 16 years on the staff of Messrs. Gunney, and had come over to this country to report the proceedings of the Land League meetings. He attended the meeting held at Loughrea, county Galway, on the 19th of September, 1880. Two constables accompanied him. There was no platform, the speeches being delievered from a wagonette close by where he stationed himself. A Mr. Fallon was moved to the chair, and speeches were made by Mr. Michael O'Sullivan and Mr. Matthew Harris. The speeches were read by the witness, who also read the speech of Mr. Peter Rogers. The speech of Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P., at Oulart, county Wexford, on October 10, 1880, was next referred to.

Mr. Sergeant Heron called upon the witness to read certain extracts from the speech in question.

Mr. Nolan said Mr. Sexton was a member of Parliament, and he objected to any garbled extracts of his speech going forth to the world.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald reminded counsel that what they were concerned with in that court was not what was to go forth to the world, but what was essential to the issue which the jury had to try.

Mr. Sergeant Heron.—I may observe that Mr. Sexton's speech commences at page 12 of this print-

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ed book, and I desire the witness to read some passages from page 19.

Mr. Nolan.—I think the speech ought to be read in its entirety.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.—Of course, it is quite possible to protract this trial indefinitely.

Mr. Nolan.—I assure your Lordship it is with no desire to protract the trial that I take the course I do. I think it is unfair to have a few sentences selected from the speech of a public man without the context also being given.

After some conversation, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said if the speeches were to be read at full length the Court must sit until 6 o'clock in the evening.

The next witness was Mr. Curtis, shorthand writer, who also read lengthy extracts from speeches by the traversers. One by Mr. M. Harris was read explaining his references in a former speech in which he said if landlords were shot like partridges he would not interfere as he had done when a young man. In 1843 and 1844 he had gone into Riband lodges at the risk of his life. Mr. Harris in this second speech declared that he feared his language was open to misinterpretation, that it was wrong of him to have used it, that he had a horror of the shedding of blood even in the case of the lower animals, that murder would bring down the wrath of God on their movement, and that if any recantation were necessary he was glad of the opportunity of making it.

The Attorney-General said he had thought it only right that this speech should be read in justice to Mr. Harris.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald bowed assent.

Mr. Macdonogh, at 25 minutes to 5, asked their Lordships to adjourn.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said the learned gentleman had behaved so well that his request would be acceded to. The Court then adjourned.

DUBLIN, JAN. 4.

The proceedings were resumed this morning at 11 o'clock. There was a good attendance of the general public, but the gallery was not inconveniently crowded. Several ladies occupied seats beneath the bench, and there were even a few in the seats allotted to the outer bar. They listened with exemplary attention to the proceedings, which were monotonous enough, much of the evidence not being interesting; and as the witnesses were abruptly taken back and forward from the commencement of a speech to the end, then to the middle, and then back to the beginning, a good deal must have been unintelligible. Besides this some of the witnesses spoke at times so indistinctly that it was most difficult to gather the meaning of what they were saying. This was especially the case with the second witness, Constable O'Rorke.

The first witness was the shorthand writer Mr. Curtis, who was under examination yesterday. He read the following extracts from the speech of Mr. Dillon at Ballaghaderin:—

Is it not true to-day that you are no more afraid of the agent or the bailiff than I am? (Cheers.) Is it not true to-day that the agent and the bailiff are a great deal more afraid of you than you are of them? (Cheers.) And I ask you what has done all this for you? What is it that has made you free men to-day instead of slaves? What is it that has made, as I have said, the agent and the bailiff civil and very much obliged for whatever you will give them? It is the policy and the action of the National Land League. You are free men to-day. Before you leave this meeting resolve that you never will be trampled on again, unless it be over your dead bodies. (Loud Cheers.) But remember also that your freedom can be only kept by the strictest organization; by the courage, by the determination if the hour should come that you will stand to your rights as men. (Cheers).

Constable O'Rorke, R.I.C., the first of the police reporters examined, was evidently greatly embarrassed, and spoke in such a low treble that it was almost impossible to hear him. He deposed that he attended a Land League Meeting at Irish town Mayo, on the 30th of May; Messrs. Dillon and Parnell were present. Witness read extracts from speeches of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Boyton. He was severely cross-examined with a view to establish that the transcript from which he read was not the direct copy of his notes, but a corrected copy. He could not report the whole of what a speaker said, but thought he could do three-quarters. The speeches he had read were not dressed up after he wrote them. He had practised shorthand for eight years, almost daily for 12 months, but before this one he had no practice in reporting public meetings.

After reading a speech by Mr. John W. Walsh, the witness was asked by Mr. Adams whether the report was really what the speaker said. He admitted that it was not, and that he was obliged to leave out sentences. He was asked how it was that there was not an imperfect sentence nor a break in the sense in his report. He accounted for that by saying that probably the speaker spoke deliberately. He acknowledged that for the names of many persons present he was indebted to information from others. One, that Thomas Gribbon, was told him next day. He read the newspaper reports of the meetings he attended. They assisted him sometimes in transcribing his notes; but he never copied from them. When in transcribing he came to a shorthand character he could not read he would refer to a newspaper for help but if he had not a newspaper he would leave the whole sentence out. DUBLIN, JAN. 5.

The trial was resumed to-day at 11 o'clock, and the court was as much crowded as it has been every day since the opening, a large proportion of the audience consisting of ladies. The whole day was occupied with the examination of Constable Jeremiah Stringer and Constable Lavender, two police shorthand writers. Great efforts were made by counsel for the traversers to discredit their testimony by showing that their notes, first inaccurate, had been amended by comparison with other reports, but in almost every instance a satisfactory explanation was given, and the value of the witnesses' testimony was in no material degree diminished by the ordeal.

Constable Jeremiah Stringer deposed that at the meeting at Ballingarry, Mr. Boyton said that as soon as the people were able to march four deep along the roads they would be able to assert there rights. A speech was made by a Mr. Fisher, who read a list of the landlords of Tipperary. Almost each name was received with groans. The last was that of Mr. Stephen Moore, M.P. Mr. Boyton called upon the people to join and put down the system of Landlordism, and told the people to provide for themselves and their families before they paid one farthing rent. He called on the people never to occupy a farm from which the tenant had been unjustly evicted, and never to work for any bad landlord. Mr. Mullally called upon the people to shun such men, and rather clasp the hand of a murderer than of one of them. The expression "et hoc genus omnia" occured in this pich, and the constable was examined by Mr. Luke Dillon as to his spelling of it and the meaning which he attached to it. He said he believed it was Latin, and was rather unkindly told that his education, like that of Mr. O'Rorke, had been neglected.

Constable Stringer being at last dismissed, evidently to his great relief, was succeeded by Constable Edward Lavender, a much younger-looking man, also one of the police shorthand writers. He was examined first respecting a land meeting at Ballyglass, county Mayo, on the 3rd of June, 1880, at which Nally and Brennan spoke. The latter told the people that their natural right to the soil they were on must be recognized, and that it was better to die fighting for their rights than in the workhouse: "We are told we are preaching Communism, but nothing has been said as to the other "isms"—the system that promotes landlordism, blackguardism, and pauperism," The witness read "Communism" as "Communionism"—a mistake which caused great laughter.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY.

Acting Constable Keaveney, shorthand writer, was recalled and examined particularly with regard to a meeting held at Cooneal, county Mayo, on Sept. 19 last. On the banners displayed were "Down with the Landlords!" "Evict the House of Lords!" "God save the People." "Hold what you have till you get what you want," "Down with the Landlords and the House of Lords," "Spread the Light and hold the harvest." Mr. Nally, one of the Traversers, was at the meeting, and spoke. He was under the influence of drink. He said he came there to support a resolution in opposition to landgrabbers and landsharks. He told the people that he never spoke but that he said something (laughter). He told the people that there was no licence required to shoot down vermin, although one was required for shooting partridges and game. He described landlords as "——scoundrels," and said that the man who took a farm from which another person had been evicted was worse than the robber-soldier who pierced the breast of Christ.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran.—Is it true that the ladies flock wherever Mr. Nally goes?

Witness.—I do not know.

Is he a favourite with the ladies?—I don't know. I dare say (laughter.)

He kisses any lady he likes, I believe:—I don't know.

THE POSITION AND INTENTIONS OF GREECE.

THE *Times*' Athens Correspondent wrote, on December 25th:—It becomes quite clear that the Greeks really mean war, but do not quite know what war means. They are now in the martial exaltation which in the history of the world has led to so many brilliant achievements and to so many terrible disasters. They dream great things, but do their dreams go out of the gate of ivory, or that of horn? The answer depends on their preparation. They have not, so far, the means of transport, and nothing has been done to prepare a base of operations on the frontier. There is time, if they mean, to make war in March, but no time to lose, and on the manner in which they employ that time depends the character of the result, whether it shall remind them in future years of Syracuse or Marathon. I advise every belligerent Greek to read carefully the history of both those affairs and note how entirely careful preparation and good discipline compensated for numbers in one case and how dissensions and ignorance of what they were to do led in the other to ruinous disaster.

Even of the oldest officers in the army there are few who have seen a shot fired in anger. Some ought to remember that when in the late war the Greek army was thrown across the frontier into Thessaly there was not the second day after a loaf of bread to be got; and if the Governments of the European States had made no representation to that of King George, the army would have been obliged to retreat within a week and possibly break up for want of supplies. It seems difficult to call the attention of the responsible persons here to the necessity of supplementing numbers by organization and that no matter how many men they can send across the frontier with guns in their hands they can keep no more there than they can send daily bread to. Yet, so far, there is no transport organization whatever and but hospital accommodation for a very small number of men, and no preparations have been made on the line of approach to the capital of their country to prevent an enterprising and dashing general like Mukhtar Pasha from converting a repulse of the Greek army to a march on Athens.

That the Greeks are willing to risk all for all I am quite willing to believe, and see every day more and more evidence of this disposition, which, I am told, is even stronger in the country than in Athens, where are many people who fear a bombardment by sea or an invasion by land as quite in the category of possibilities and have something to lose, while through the country there is less apprehension of an attack by the Turks and less to lose in case of one. This is quite in accordance with what I know of the people. But do they, either in city or country, realize the importance of preparing the country for such an eventuality and recognize that in war the chances of a defeat are always the greatest for a young, untried army, under the command of men without experience in military operations or even the *Kriegspiel* of autumnal manœuvres? Do they understand that a strongly fortified frontier alone can prevent a panic following a check and make the defence of their country possible if the invasion of Epirus and Thessaly should be followed by an invasion of Greece? I must answer my own question in the negative. The glory and gains possible to the war are clearly enough seen, but the long line of disasters, repulse, counter-invasion, devastation, hospitals overruning with wounded, roads lined with exhausted and fainting men in retreat and a merciless enemy behind, the loosening of civil order from the dejection and desperation of defeat—all these elements of discouragement and sources of despair are utterly unknown to the population as to the authorities. Yet they must be looked at if any preparation for war, material or moral, is to be made. The idea which seems to obtain everywhere, even among the officials, is that if a sufficiently large army can be collected and marched to the frontier to outnumber the Turkish army the great question is settled. The far more important problem of provisioning the men who are sent has only received attention by a call for tenders for the supply of the provisions at a point near the frontier. But this work may be done by sea, and throws no light as to how the army is to be supplied when once across the frontier. For this service there is no preparation yet begun. A battalion of engineers has been sent to inspect the country about Lamia, a feeble beginning of preparation towards fortification.

In the drilling of the troops beyond the manual and drilling in squads, I see nothing even here, and I suppose matters are further advanced here than in the country. Not an attempt to march a brigade into the country has been made, nor do the authorities know whether among the young men on whom M. Coumoundouros informs me they propose to confer the command of the troops there is one who can march ten thousand men to Thebes and back, or whether the men could stand the march and not be knocked up. The men are very quick to learn, as the Greeks always show themselves in whatever they set about, but the want of knowledge and experience in the officers is painfully manifest. If they are going to war in March, as they say, it is time they brigaded their troops, and put them through some more advanced manœuvres than marching in column through the streets of Athens in heavy order and at a pace which looks like business, but which really only prevents the men from marching well and solidly. It is time they got a few thousands of them under canvas and away from the easy living of the cities, and in a kind of trial of powers of endurance which shall weed out the ranks of the flimsier part of it, always to be found in the best disposed raw troops.

All this shortcomings in practice dispose foreign observers to conclude that the Government has no intention to push matters to extremities, but wishes to make ostentation of war, depending on the Powers to get it through with the affair pacifically. It was a great mistake. Whatever may be the meaning of any Minister or Ministry *in pectore* no one would run the risk of the discovery by the country of such an intention. That the country is under a deep and dangerous delusion as to the magnitude and peril of the task it proposes to itself, and as to the efficacy of Greek enthusiasm and intelligence against Turkish experience and drill, I am every day more convinced; but that it will insist on trying the cast, with unbounded faith in success, I am also satisfied. It does not know that there is no philhellenism in bullets and bayonets. Behind the feeling that Greek soldiers *per se* must be better than the Turkish, there is a second line of defence in the conviction that "Europe cannot let them be defeated." Therefore the idea of re-submitting the frontier question to arbitration is met by an universal and unqualified protest, and it is clear that no Ministry in the present state of the public feeling could risk accepting the proposal in reference to which the French Minister yesterday tried the ground, being met, if I may judge by a conversation I had last evening with M. Coumoundouros, by a reply approximating closely to a decided negative. "What has Greece to gain," said the Prime Minister, "by abandoning her present position and coming again into a discussion of the subject? We want to know if the meaning is that Europe wishes to withdraw from its former position. In this case it is only Greece which will be called on to concede something of what has been awarded her, as no one supposes that Turkey will be obliged to risk any further concession. Why should we abandon our present excellent position when we have the public opinion so firm and the approval of Europe for our claims, our money spent or being spent, and our army mobilized? We have not invoked the arbitration; we are content with what the Treaty of Berlin gave us, and it must be only for the benefit of Turkey that the new negotiations are initiated. We prefer to fight to making any concessions in the matter or to going into the arbitration when we were assured that the modifications to be made in the line would not produce material changes. At the same time," he added, "until we have the official proposition we cannot reply absolutely." This slight deflection from the direct and uncompromising refusal he had signified to me two or three days before may have a significance. I am inclined to think that if it were not for the exaltation of public opinion on the whole question and the infirm position of the Ministry, the idea might be rationally discussed, and, under certain contingencies, result in an understanding, because M. Coumoundouros seemed quite aware of the diplomatic advantages to be gained or lost by being more or less yielding than Turkey to the wishes of the Powers. But I am satisfied that any acceptance of the arbitration in general terms would make the fall of the Ministry certain, if indeed, it is not now so. M. Tricoupis, as chief of the Opposition, is even more unqualifiedly opposed to arbitration, than M. Coumoundouros and would certainly employ any feebleness of the latter as a fulcrum to overturn him. So that until the pending crisis is past it is impossible to say that the scheme of arbitration has had its definite reply. The King has, I understand, expressed himself as to the matter in the most unqualified manner, declaring that he would not accept for a moment the idea of arbitration. But this is of a secondary importance, as his position is one which demands that he should always be in the front line of public opinion.

There has been freely expressed in certain quarters the intention in case of war of carrying it into Crate and the other islands. I hope that diplomatic pressure will succeed in preventing so useless and mistaken a step from being taken. Crete has barely recovered from her former devastation; and an insurrection there, while, having no local justification whatever, as the island enjoys a very satisfactory autonomy, would have no weight on the fortunes of a war in Epirus and Thessaly, as the Porte has now no troops in the island, except the garrisons of the fortresses, which neither the Cretans nor the Greeks have the means to assail. If the event of the war on the Continent were favourable to the Turks the reconquest of the island would certainly be undertaken with new destruction and disaster; while if the Greeks are victorious on the continent they will have a power over all the Hellenic provinces they cannot now exercise. And besides this, any movement in the isles will divide Greek resources and attention, which will be entirely needed for the main struggle. All insular movements would be simply stings infuriating their enemy without in the least enfeebling him. They would be impolitic, useless, and inhuman.

On January 3rd, the same correspondent telegraphed:—The Government will shortly call out the National Guard—namely, men from 30 to 40 years of age, also the Reserve, numbering from 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers. This will increase the army to 80,000 men. War seems to be unavoidable. The preparations which are being made by Greece, though exceeding her means, cannot be stopped unless a proper solution of the question be found.

THE BOERS' REBELLION.

DURBAN, Dec. 31.

THE Boer version of Transvaal affairs received at Cape Town says that the Republican Volksraad placed the government in the hands of the Triumvirate already reported, who have declared a Republic. A state of seige is expected.

The British supplies at Potchefstroom will soon fail. The Boers say they sent a letter to the commander of the British troops marching from Lydenburg to Pretoria forbidding the advance. The officer gave orders to move on, and Joubert then ordered the Boers to charge. "Within 130 yards," he says, "we charged, dismounted, and fired. A capitulation followed. It was only a matter of 15 minutes." The wounded were sent to Pretoria. Over 50 were killed, and the rest made prisoners.

The war excitement in the Free State is very great.

In the Cape Colony the revolt is regarded as a terrible calamity. It is hoped that reinforcements will speedily be forthcoming. The military authorities do not deem it advisable to denude Cape Town of its garrison.

Sir G. Colley has issued an admirable address to the troops, in which he says that the stain cast on our arms must be quickly effaced, and the rebellion must be put down, but the Major-General trusts that officers and men will not allow the soldierly spirit which prompts them to gallant action to degenerate into a feeling of revenge. The task now forced on us by the unprovoked action of the Boers is a painful one in any circumstances, and the General calls on all ranks to assist him in his endeavours to mitigate the sufferings it must entail. We must be careful to avoid punishing the innocent for the guilty, and must remember that, though misled and deluded, the Boers are in the main a brave and high-spirited people, and are actuated by feelings that are entitled to our respect.

Wakkerstroom is not taken. The Loyalists are "trekking" into Natal.

The troops now *en route* are about 1,500 in number, including two guns and a Gatling battery.

Sir G. Colley starts to-morrow.

DURBAN, Jan. 3.

The Dunkeld brings the Artillery from Cape Town.

Commandant Frost and Colonel Wavell report successful operations against the Tembus.

The General expects shortly to send large reinforcements to Basutoland. Colonel Carrington remains on the defensive. Masupha has asked the Free State for leave to get ammunition, but the President refused him, saying that he would not aid the rebellion.

Up to the 27th Standerton had not been attacked. There had been no fighting. Our troops are confident of success. The Free State Boers on the border of the Transvaal express their sympathy with the rebels.

DURBAN, Jan. 5.

The Boers have crossed the border, have occupied Langsnek about 150 strong, and have patrolled up to the River Ingogo, which is about 16 miles from Newcastle.

The Boers, under Commandant Wilgeon, went to the Landdrost of Utrecht and demanded the keys of his office, which were given up under protest. Landdrost Rudolph was then taken prisoner, and sent under escort to Heidelberg. All his cash and papers were taken. Mr. Silverlock, a clerk in the Landdrost's office, was sent across the river under an armed escort.

The Boers are commandering the Caffres in Wakkerstroom.

The determined offensive action on the part of the Boers, and the sympathy of all Dutch-speaking people throughout South Africa with them, to say nothing of English sympathizers, point to the need of definite and decided action on the part of the Imperial Government. The Boers have been led by the withdrawal of troops, and the representations of designing men, to believe that England would not resist their demands by any powerful armed demonstration. A failure to fulfil promises is the general grievance alleged against the Government. People of all shades of opinion regret that a proper Constitution was not granted. A judicious combination of force and conciliation is needed to assert British authority on an enduring basis and prevent future disturbances.

Reinforcements are anxiously looked for. A naval brigade and a rocket battery are coming from Cape Town in the Boadicea. A small artillery battery has arrived from Cape Town.

The following telegram from Sir G. P. Colley to the Secretary of State for War was received on 5th Jan. in London:—

"Pietermaritzburg, Jan. 5.

"Captain Lambart, of the 21st Regiment, lately taken prisoner at Heidelberg, has just arrived. He was released on parole with Captain Elliot, Paymaster of the 94th, and sent to the Free State unarmed; but when crossing the Vaal River they were fired upon by the Boers accompanying them, and Captain Elliot was killed.

"Sixty-two prisoners of the 94th have been released by the Boers, and are now on their way down.

"Captain Lambart states that the detachment of the 94th, marching with a long convoy, was met by two men with a letter to the commandig officer calling upon him to surrender, and allowing two minutes for decision.

"The colonel refused, halted, and formed the men, who were much extended, when fire was immediately opened from the hills on all sides.

"The officers were almost immediately shot down, and in a few minutes most of the force was disabled, and the colonel ordered a surrender.

"Eighty-six men were buried on the field, and 26 have since died of their wounds.

"Captain Harrison was killed; Captain M'Swiney, Captain Nairne, and Mr. Carter, of the Commissariat, died from their wounds. Colonel Anstruther and Lieutenant Hume, it is currently reported, are since dead.

"Captain Lambart estimates the Boer force at Heidelberg at 8,000, besides forces at Potchefstroom, Wakkerstroom, &c. He met large numbers of Boers going in from the Free State.

"The commanding officer at Newcastle reports that 200 Boers have entered Natal and taken up a strong position on the road to the Transvaal, about five miles within the border, pushing their patrols to 16 miles from Newcastle."

DURBAN, Jan. 6.

Her Majesty's ship Broadicea has arrived from Cape Town; she lands a rocket battery and a naval brigade of her seamen and marines to-day. They will at once proceed to the front.

The Boers' patrolling party have now advanced to a spot within ten miles of Newcastle, and upon their way seized Mr. Walker, a magistrate at Savouy's, in the Natal territory. He was afterwards released.

The statement of Captain Lambart, of the 21st, who has arrived at Maritzburg, has now been made public. He and Captain Elliott, of the 94th, were released, and were furnished with a horse, a cart, and an escort to see them safe into the Free State. It was the men of this escort who opened fire upon the two officers when the cart was crossing a river. Captain Elliott was killed; Captain Lambart then leaped from the cart, and, by diving and swimming, made his way to the opposite bank. Thence he made his way down on foot. He received no assistance from the resident Boers on his journey. The murder of Captain Elliot has greatly added to the general excitement and indignation.

Forty-nine men of the 94th, survivors of the massacre, have arrived at Harismith on their way down.

A number of Boers, commanded by Viljoen, went to Mr. Rudolph, the magistrate at Utrecht, and insisted upon his handing over to them his keys. These he delivered under protest, and the books and cash in the office were seized and carried off, and the magistrate himself taken a prisoner to Heidelberg. His clerk was sent across the frontier.

Four thousand Boers are reported to be on their way to make an attack on Wakkerstroom.

Large numbers of the Boers of the Free State are said to be crossing the frontier and joining the insurgents in the Transvaal.

Feeling here among the English population is so strong that should volunteers be called for a large number would at once join.

Sir G. P. Colley did not go forward as he had intended, but will await the arrival of reinforcements.

A correspondent at Harrismith has received the following account from a drummer boy of the 94th, who has arrived there with the released prisoners. They were conducted from Heidelberg to the ford close to Frankfort. The boy says:—"On the way they knee-haltered me like a horse, with my head fastened close to my knees, as an example to my comrades what to expect if they gave trouble. In this condition I was driven over thirty miles. The ford was very deep, but the Boers gave us the choice whether we would be shot or try to get across. So we tried, and manged to get over. All our officers were shot. The colonel's hat, with five bullet holes in it, was left at Cloete. The Boers have a band with instruments."

The mounted men patrolling Buffalo Drift threatened to kill the sixteen prisoners of the 21st on their way to Kimberley.

The Kinfauns Castle arrived at Plymouth from South Africa on Dec. 4th. There had been no outbreak of the Boers previous to the departure of that vessel, but the intelligence received at Cape Town was of such an alarming character that the revolt was anticipated. The *Cape Argus* learnt from Kimberley that the Boers held a meeting near Potchefstroom on the 7th, and commenced their great meeting next day. "It is thought," says the *Argus*, "that the Boers will not fire the first shot, but will resist any attempt to seize the ring-leaders or collect the taxes. The Transvaal Government has issued a proclamation warning the Boers of the consequences of disobeying the law, and has taken steps for the protection of the towns. The Boers are deferring any active steps until more of their number have assembled, but hostilities may commence at any moment. There is much concern in the colony at this aspect of affairs, and a meeting of the inhabitants of the Paarl was held on Tuesday to express sympathy with the people of the Transvaal in their present difficulties. It was resolved to solicit the good offices of the Colonial Government with a view of a Royal Commission being appointed to inquire into the whole state of Transvaal affairs. A deputation waited upon the Administrator and the Premier with the resolutions which had been adopted, and met with a reception which is calculated to embitter the relations between the English and Dutch in this colony." On November 27, the *Volkestem*, of Pretoria, published the following:—"Raaff had arrived at Potchefstroom as detective official. Raaff and two others had gone out, with what object was not known at first. Raaff and Collins returned on the 16th. It came out afterwards that Raff with his comrades had been sent out to arrest Cronje and some of the other leaders, and that when they arrived on the farm they found several foremen and a good many Boers. Raaff was told, 'There are the foremen, taken 'em if you dare, but think of the consequences.' After some talk Raaff left without his intended prisoners, for orders, it is presumed.' A correspondent of the *Cape Argus* writes that when the Boers seized the wagon of a Boer at Potchefstroom, which the sheriff was about to sell, they exclaimed, "We'll fight now, and never flee. No Englishman shall be master any longer."

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

The following was the apportionment of the force which was under orders to embark on Dec. 10th at the Albert Docks, Woolwich:—

No. 1 Steam Transport Queen.—6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons: Lieut.-Col. E. A. Gore, Capt. Albert Froom, Capt. George C. J. Tackeray, Capt. Andrew G. Thompson, Lieut. Henry L. Ellis, Lieut. W. H. Mott, Lieut. Patrick J. Waldron, Lieut. William H. Brown, Lieut. Herbert Turner, Paymaster H. W. Feilden, Lieut. and Adjt. C. H. Tye, Quartermaster William Oliver, Veterinary-Surgeon James Findlay. 97th Regiment: Capt. J. H. Jameson, Capt. Charles E. Patridge, Lieut. W. V. Hopegood, Second Lieut. A. F. H. Cowley. Army Medical Department: Surgeon-Major W. P. Smith, Surgeon-Major A. Thompson, Surgeon-Major L. H. Girard, Surgeon H. R. D. Cross, Brigade Surgeon Roch, and Surgeon-Major Leach. Army Pay Department: Major Wood, Capt. Bromfield, Capt. Orange, Capt. D'Aguilar, and Capt. Treffly. Also eight staff sergeants, 215 non-commissioned officers, and men of the 97th Regiment, and four non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps, making a total of 30 officers, eight staff sergeants, 421 non-commissioned officers and men, and 257 horses.

No. 2 Steam Transport, Hankow.—6th Dragoons; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis, Capt. Richard E. R. Martin, Capt. John St. J. Frederick, Lieut. Edward G. Pannefather, and two other officers, not yet named. Veterinary Department: Veterinary-Surgeon Rutherford. Army Medical Department: Surgeon-Major Leslie, Surgeon Brown, Surgeon Drury, and Surgeon Powell. Army Hospital Corps: Lieut. of Orderlies T. Phillips and Lieut. of Orderlies J. D. Marshall. Infantry: Two captains and four lieutenants not yet named; also 188 non-commissioned officers and men and 197 horses of the 6th Dragoons, 13 non-commissioned officers and gunners and 13 horses of the Royal Artillery; 38 non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps, and 121 rank and file of the mounted infantry, making a total for the Hankow of nine officers, 360 non-commissioned officers and men, and 210 horses.

No. 3 Steam Transport Ararat.—6th Dragoons: Capt. William Ward Benett, Capt. Alexander C. M'Keen, Lieut. C. W. Crosse. Veterinary Department: Veterinary-Surgeon Caldecott. Army Medical Department: Surgeon-Major Scanlan; also 104 non-commissioned officers and men and 112 horses of the 6th Dragoons; 14 non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps, and 19 non-commissioned and men of the Army Service Corps—making a total for the Ararat of five officers, 137 non-commissioned officers and men and 112 horses.

Two War Department lighters were moored alongside the powder magazines at Upnor Castle, taking on board a large quantity of small arms ammunition. They will convey it to Woolwich, where it will be transferred to the transports about to take out the reinforcements to the Cape.

The Cunard steamer Palmyra was to take out the C Battery of the 1st Brigade Royal Artillery.

HOLLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

PARIS, Jan. 6.

A letter from Rotterdam in the *Debats* states that Professor Harting's address to the English people on behalf of the Boers has already been signed by the leading men in Holland. Professor Buys Ballot, the eminent astronomer, is to be treasurer of the movement, and the Dutch Press vindicate the Transvaal rising as a legitimate assertion of liberty and independence. Religious sympathies have also a great influence, the Boers being still Calvinists, with a Church modelled on that of the Dutch. The Dutch used to animadvert on the restlessness and insubordination of the Boers, but if half what is said of the British rule is well founded they showed wonderful patience and took up arms only when life and property were imperilled. Their resolution had long been taken, and the train was fired by the sale on the 11th of November at Potchefstroom of a quantity of timber for the nonpayment of taxes. The owner offered 27s. to redeem it, the tax being only 14s., but the authorities refused, and he underwent a fortnight's imprisonment. In his absence and when his friends offered to pay the tax for him, the sale was persisted in. One hundred and thirty Boers came up on horseback, and protested against the sale, but the timber was sold. The Boers, however, prevented the buyer from taking it away. Information was sent by the authorities to Pretoria, while Preter Brouje, the leader of the 130 Boers, repaired to Paul Kruger to report what had occurred. Four days afterwards Captain Boof arrived with 300 volunteers and two guns. The exasperation then reached its hieght. The citizens proclaimed a revolt against the British; M. Joubert wrote a letter speaking of independence as inevitable; and ex-President Bodenstein charged the British authorities with sending misrepresentations to London. A committee issued an appeal for prayers for deliverance, and Sunday, the 9th of January, was fixed for this service. The editor who appended to this appeal an article predicting a revolt if the agitators were arrested was apprehended, but admitted to bail in £2,000. The *Debats'* correspondent, while giving these particulars as avowedly a Dutch version, describes the obstinacy and good horsemanship of the Boers, coupled with the fear of famine and instability of the recognized chiefs in Zululand and a war of ambuscades and surprises by the Basutos, as foreshadowing for England one of those long and barren conflicts which gradually exhaust the power even of a great nation.

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